THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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The People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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For twelve months,	$8 00

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines in length, Five Dollars a year;—longer ones in proportion.

Calendar for 1863.

1863	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	1863	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Jan					1	2	3	July						3	4
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		26	27	28	29	30		
Feb	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Aug							1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
									23	24	25	26	27	28	29
									30	31					
Mar	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Sept.			1	2	3	4	5
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	29	30	31						27	28	29	30			
April				1	2	3	4	Oct.					1	2	3
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	26	27	28	29	30				25	26	27	28	29	30	31
May						1	2								
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Nov	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	31								29	30					
June		1	2	3	4	5	6	Dec.			1	2	3	4	5
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	28	29	30						27	28	29	30	31		

Miscellaneous.

ALTERNATIVE.

Southern arms have achieved another great victory, and we are no nearer to a peace than we were a month ago. General Hooker will go the way of McClellan, Pope and Burnside; certain thousands of soldiers on each side have gone the way of all flesh: and what then? Our enemies can afford to sustain defeats of this kind, and are still making progress towards the ultimate subjugation of the Confederacy, because the war is still waged upon our soil, not upon theirs. By all their disasters they lose literally nothing at all, save the lives of some mercenaries, whom they can well spare. Indeed, the business of their country—that is to say, the industry of the contractors, and the production and sale of all sorts of commissary and quartermaster's stores—all this trade is even stimulated and improved by an occasional battle. A great victory, to be sure, would be still better for them than a great defeat; but in either case there is vast destruction of stores, arms, equipments, clothing; and the traffic of the contractors becomes more brisk. Our enemies do not feel the war as they make us feel it, seeing that it is not brought home to their doors; their towns are not subjected, as so many of ours are, to the tyranny of a hostile garrison and provost marshal. Their women are not chased from their homes, their fields are not laid waste and condemned to sterility by the destruction of plows, the robbery of plow horses, the burning of mills, fences and timber; their children are not dragged before an enemy's military court, on a charge of wearing Union colors; their railroads and bridges are not cut and blown up; their ports are not subject to a continual blockade and occasional bombardment; their citizens are not forced to take an oath of fidelity to the Confederate Gov't; they are not forced, as we are, to purchase their clothing from Confederate merchants, at three or four times the just price; in short, they are suffering nothing but disgrace, military and moral dishonor, and they are very willing to take that, and hold themselves well paid for it so long as they know that, in the midst of all this, and in spite of all this, they are still creeping forward (creeping is the word) acre by acre, mile by mile, over our country, inflicting all the material evils of war. Our forces wherever they meet the enemy fairly, drive him back, with loss and shame; yet, on the whole, they are suffering nothing, and we suffering the whole. If the war is to continue a few years longer *upon this principle*, we shall have "lost all but honor"—and they shall have gained all, with the same exception.

Our people are too much disposed, after every Confederate victory, to say to themselves, surely this is to be the last of it; the Yankees must see of this fruitless work in the long run; when they find it vain to try to conquer the Southern forces, when the "peace party" at the North will grow strong, &c., &c. Any time since the first Manassas until we have been flattering ourselves after this same manner. Since then they have taken cheerfully the carnage of the Peninsula and the second disaster of Manassas, and the shameful repulse before Vicksburg and Charleston, and the fierce and bloody vengeance of Fredericksburg, and the "slaughter great and grim" at Murfreesboro'. And there is not only no relaxation in the urgency and extent and force of the military effort to crush us, but a constant, systematic increase, both in its strength and in its ferocity.—The more these cowards suffer at the hands of our men, the more they make our women and children suffer at *their* hands.—Lee thrashes them soundly on the Rappahannock; immediately several defenceless towns in Tennessee or Mississippi are given over to a ruffian soldiery. Beauregard drives them howling from the ramparts of Charleston; immediately the screw of their rascal provost marshals is tightened at Memphis and Nashville, and helpless families are sent fleeing to the South. The men of Mississippi trample them in the mud before Vicksburg; *very* well, they can take their revenge upon the women of Mississippi through a score of unprotected villages.

In all this the damage falls exclusively upon our people: the profit is all for *them;* their families are undisturbed in their peaceful homes; their factories and stores, their looms and workshops, are full and busy; their husbandmen till the ground in peace, with none to make them afraid; and while they shut out from us the commerce of all the rest of the world, they absolutely monopolize our foreign trade.

Then comes the question, how soon will they tire of this war? When will they think it time to make peace? And the answer must be *never.* Never, while our country is the whole theatre of the struggle; never, so long as we permit Confederate women and children to be tortured and bullied and beggared by rascal mercenaries, while we neither make our enemies feel at home what war is, nor retaliate upon their people who are made prisoners the outrages done upon our helpless non combatants; never, while we buy and use everything that the Yankee makes for us, and sends to us through a pretended blockade at a pretended risk, at his own price; never, while they can remain on the offensive all round, both by land and sea, and choose their own time and place for attack—*never.*

Yet no war can last literally for ever. Something or other will assuredly bring it to an end at last: either foreign intervention, after we have been so weakened that England and France can dictate their own terms for the peace they will sell us; or else our very weariness and exhaustion.—We may tire of winning victories upon the present system; they will never tire of sustaining such defeats. On the present plan, the struggle may last for twenty years.

Yet we do not, up to the present time, complain of the conduct of the war by our authorities and generals. We have not only the best troops, but the best leaders that the continent has yet produced. All the glory is ours; the glory of every kind, both in heroic achievement and in patient endurance and forbearance. Our record will be a truly noble one. We have proved, more than sufficiently, that we have sought to do no hurt to our enemies, but only to defend our own cherished rights, and protect our own homes; even the few moderate and measured examples in the way of retaliation adopted by us, have been slowly, reluctantly forced upon our chivalrous President by the obvious necessity of guarding our people from unmanly outrage by the only influence which can act upon so base an enemy—namely, fear. The Confederate Government and people have borne and forborne much and long, in the vain hope that our foes would, if not relent, at least grow weary. It has seemed as if we were trying how much of *our* sufferings *they* could bear, and there is no limit to their endurance.

It surely must be plain at last that this is to be a war of extermination. Sooner or later we have to accept it upon this footing. In Pennsylvania are rich farms and cities, and there is firewood in Philadelphia. It will go hard upon Southern officers and soldiers to enter upon this horrible kind of warfare; but yet we must conquer a peace; we must clear a path to it through devastation and carnage, and the ravage of peaceful farms and homesteads, and the shrieks and agonies of cities in conflagration. On our own ground we will never win that so much longed for peace. We must make the foe long for it, and pray for it, or it will never come.

The only other alternative is submission, reconstruction, infamy. These noble States, with their noble people, will be an "oppressed nationality" forever. We shall live slaves, we shall die slaves, after begetting slaves to propagate slavery and shame from generation to generation.

Richmond Enquirer.

Wanted

TO EMPLOY A GOOD FAST CARPENTER, to whom a monkey job will be given to build by contract, a Tobacco Factory in the town of Thomasville. The factory to be of the following dimensions, viz: 80 feet long, 50 feet wide, and two stories high.

Address immediately,

"DAVIDSON,"

May 1-4t-4pb. Thomasville, N. C.

THE YANKEE RAID.

The Enquirer says:—(before the battle.)

"The report of the yankee cavalry raid to the Virginia Central and Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroads, created considerable excitement throughout the city, and elicited no little admiration of this evidence of yankee improvement in cavalry duty. It may possibly cause us to mitigate somewhat the contempt universally felt for the yankee cavalry, and this will do good. It is really a serious fault, to too much underrate our adversary, and to this contempt, felt doubtless by our authorities, is, perhaps, due the want of that caution that would have prevented this raid and its attendant inconveniences. The breaking of the Railroads can have no immediate effect upon the pending battle; our troops are all up and in position, if not in actual battle. Its inconvenience will be felt more after the battle is fought, in the removal of the wounded, and will greatly impede the proper attention to those unfortunate men. Should this and subsequent raids further injure the road our citizens must and will put all private and public carriages at the disposal of the Medical Department upon the shortest notice."

"It is believed that the yankees left Ashland yesterday morning, crossed the Central railroad near Peake's Station, and proceeded on towards the White House, on the Pamunkey river, from which point they might endeavor to join the yankee forces at Williamsburg."

The Whig takes a different view. So far from thinking the raid a result of want of caution on our part, it believes that Gen. Lee planned it, knowing it to have been intended by Burnside and prevented by his removal. "That Gen. Lee (says the Whig,) was not taken by surprise, we assume not only from the accurate knowledge he has always exhibited of the enemy's designs—and from the notoriety of their purpose in this matter, but from the additional and conclusive fact that he had all army stores removed from Gordonsville, and from other exposed points. It is not impossible, that despairing of getting a fight out of *Fighting* Joe Hooker, in any other way, he baited him with the chance of this destructive raid."

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.—The Examiner of Tuesday says:

We on yesterday conversed with an officer who on Sunday, visited the north side of the Rappahannock under flag of truce. Hooker had written a letter to Gen. Lee asking permission to send surgeons to attend the Yankee wounded, offering to send rations for their support, and also offering to send any medicines that our wounded might require. Our informant was the bearer of the reply to this letter, in which Gen. Lee gave permission for the Yankee surgeons to come over, but declined the tender of medicines and rations, saying that he had abundance of both. General Lee is said to have been much gratified by the general tone of Hooker's letter.

The Yankee surgeons, with whom our informant conversed, acknowledged that Hooker had suffered a most terrible defeat, and describe his retreat across the Rappahannock as little short of a rout. They also stated that when Hooker was making his advance a regiment, whose time of enlistment was within one day of expiring, refused to cross the river, and, when an attempt was made to force them, they fired into their officers, killing all but one.

IMPORTANT ITEM.—A correspondent of the Fayetteville Observer communicates the following facts:

"Our excellent Governor, acting under authority given by the Legislature, has bought and has now on hand 300,000 pounds of bacon, 2000 sacks of rice and about 80,000 bushels of corn. This is to be distributed among the different counties for the benfit of the poor. I learn that but two counties have so far applied for bacon."

Committees and county commissaries who are buying for the relief of the poor can be supplied, to some extent, from this stock of provisions owned by the State, though we learn that the authorities refuse to sell to the Relief Committees, where provisions are abundant in their section.

PARTICULARS OF VALLANDIGHAM'S ARREST.

The Cincinnati Commercial furnishes the following particulars of Vallandigham's arrest:

A special train left this city at 12 o'clock Monday night, with a company of the 18th U. S. infantry, 67 men, with directions from General Burnside, commanding the Department of Ohio, to arrest C. L. Vallandigham at his residence in Dayton.—The train reached Dayton at 2½ o'clock, and proceeding to Vallandigham's house, placed guards on the streets in the vicinity, and the captain, with a squad of men, surrounded the house.

The door bell was rung, and Vallandigham appeared at a window and inquired what [illegible]. The Captain told him, but he [illegible] to go along peaceably. [illegible] the police loudly, and the [illegible] of the family joined their [illegible]. The Captain told him he might go well stop the disturbance, as he had the force to arrest him and would certainly do so.

Vallandigham then said he was not dressed. The Captain told him he could have time to dress himself; but he redoubled his shouts for the police, when an attempt was made to force the front door. This door resisted the efforts of the soldiers, and Vallandigham flourished a revolver at the window, and fired *two or three* shots with out effect.

A side door was then forced, and the squad, finding all the doors in the house fastened, broke open four of them before they reached the apartment occupied by the individual with whom they had business, who was soon taken and escorted to the train, which was in waiting.

Some of Vallandigham's friends, hearing what was going on, rang the fire bell with the intention of gathering a crowd to rescue him. But few persons appeared and they gave no trouble. Vallandigham was brought to the city and lodged in the prison on Columbia street, between Sycamore and Broadway, where no one was permitted to see him without an order from Gen. Burnside.

The official charges against Vallandigham set forth that on or about the first day of May, at Mount Vernon, Ohio, he publicly addressed a large meeting of citizens declaring that the present war is an injurious, cruel and unnecessary war—a war not being waged for the preservation of the Union, but for the purpose of crushing out liberty, and establishing a despotism—a war for the freedom of the blacks and enslaving of the whites, and that if the administration had so wished the war could have been honorably terminated; that peace might have been honorably obtained by listening to the proposed mediation of France; that propositions by which the Southern States could be won back and be guaranteed their rights under the Constitution, were rejected the day before the battle of Fredericksburg. He is also charged with having said that orders No. 38, of Gen. Burnside, was a base usurpation of arbitrary authority, and that the sooner the people informed the minions of usurped power that they would not submit to such restrictions, the better. He declared also his purpose to defeat an attempt to build up a monarchy on the ruins of our free government, and that he believed the men in power were trying to establish a despotism.

The decision of the court martial in the case of Vallandigham was submitted to Burnside—by whose order he was arrested—on the 8th. It will not be made public until published in general orders.

An Act authorizing the Governor to issue Commissions to hold Courts of Oyer and Terminer and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That on petition of the County Court of any County, or on the application of the Attorney General, or the Solicitor of any of the Judicial Circuits, or for other good causes shown, the Governor shall issue Commissions of Oyer and Terminer to the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law, which Courts of Oyer and Terminer shall have jurisdiction to indict and try all white persons, slaves and free persons of color, and other persons charged with capital felonies, crimes, misdemeanors, or any offences against or in violation of the Statute Law of the State, or any violation or offence whatever of the Criminal Law, of which the Superior Courts at their regular terms have jurisdiction, and the Judges shall be clothed with all necessary powers for the trial of any person or persons charged with the violation of the Criminal Law, or the Statute Law of this State, and the presiding Judge shall and may proceed to try, continue or remove indictments—such continuance or removal to be regulated by the same rules as govern continuances and removals at the general terms of the Superior Courts of Law. The Clerks of the Superior Courts of Law shall issue subpœnas for witnesses to attend the Courts of Oyer and Terminer; and the witnesses when summoned, shall attend under the same rules, forfeitures and penalties, and with the same privileges as if the term were a regular term. And the Judge appointed to hold the Court of Oyer and Terminer in the County for which application is made, shall fix the time, and shall forthwith notify the Sheriff of the County of such time appointed for the holding said Court. And the officer prosecuting for the State attending such Court, shall be entitled to receive the same fees and compensation as for attending a regular term of the Superior Court.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the said Courts shall be held at the Court House of the different Counties, or at the same places at which the general terms of the Superior Courts are held.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Clerk of the County Court and Sheriff, assisted by three Justices of the Peace, shall in the same mode in which Jurors are drawn for the regular terms draw a Jury of thirty-six persons who shall be summoned by the Sheriff, from which shall be made a Grand Jury and Petit Jury; and the Judge shall have power to order a special *venire.*

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That when any person or persons are confined in any jail other than the jail of the County in which they reside, and there can be no trial of such persons in their own County on account of the presence of the enemy, the person or persons so confined shall be tried in the County in which they are confined, for any offence against the Criminal Law, or the Statute Law of this State of which the Superior Courts have jurisdiction.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That this Act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

For the information of those desiring to address parties in the army and desiring to know the brigades to which the several regiments are attached, we publish the following:

Gaither's Brigade—38th, 41st, 51st and 61st.

Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.

Pates' Brigade—29th.

Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 58th.

Iverson's Brigade—5th.

Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.

Hampton's Brigade—9th.

Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.

Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33rd and 37th.

Ransom's, W. H. P.'s Brigade—10th.

Pryor's Brigade—1st and 3d.

Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.

Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d.

Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 40th and 56th.

Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.

Robertson's Brigade—4lst, 59th and 63d.

Nor Brigaded—10th, 17th, 36th, 40th, 53th, 60th, 64th and 65th.

The following are the infantry regiments: 1st, 3d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11 b, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44 h, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments:

9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments:

10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:

Lieutenant Colonel Charles D. Shober's, formerly Wharton J. Green's, Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alexander McRae's Artillery; Colonel Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion Rangers.

Colonel W. H. Thomas's Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men; Maj. Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

From the Greensboro' Patriot.

OPINION OF CHIEF JUSTICE PEARSON IN THE MATTER OF NICHOLSON.

The facts are: Nicholson is 39 years of age, is a miller and millwright, a skilled mechanic trade. He was sorted as a conscript 8th of July, and was ordered into service 15th of July, 1862. Between the 8th and 15th of July, he applied to the commandant of conscripts for a special exemption as a miller; this was refused, he nevertheless failed to report, and continued at his trade as a miller, as he had habitually done for many years before. In August, 1862, he went into the armory of Lamb & Co., expecting to be detailed, but left before the detail was made, and set into work for one Shipman, as a mill wright, where he worked until the 1st January, 1863, when he went to Virginia, and set to work as a mill wright for one Lamb, where he remained actually employed at his trade until March, when, coming into this State on a visit to his family, he was arrested as a resuant conscript. He has made the affidavit as required by the exemption act.

In the matter of Mills, a shoe-maker, and Angel, a wagon-maker, I decided that the exemption act, October 11, 1862, applied as well to the conscription act of April, as to the conscription act of September. I see no reason to change my opinion. The act adds to the list of exemptions contained in the exemption act of April—such general words applicable to both conscription acts, "all shoe makers, tanners, &c."—makes no distinction between persons under or over 35, and repeals the former exemption act, showing obviously that the intention was in reference to the conscription act of April, to put the last exemption act in place of the act repealed, and make one exemption act answer for both conscription acts. If this be not so, there are no exemptions between the ages of 18 and 35, and Governors of the States, Judges, members of the Legislature, &c., under the age of 35, are liable as conscripts; nay, all persons although "unfit for military service by reason of bodily or mental infirmity," are liable as conscripts, if under the age of 35. Such a construction is inadmissable. It was said by Mr. Scott on the argument, "This difficulty is met by the power given to the President to make special exemptions." But it could not have been the intention to make Governors, Judges and members of the Legislature dependant upon the pleasure of the President, the object was to entitle them to exemption *by law and not by favor.*

It was also said, if the act applies to the conscription act of April, it must have a retrospective effect; and its construction will present many difficulties. That is true; but when the clear intention of the law makers that the one act should apply to the other, it becomes the duty of the Judges to adopt such a construction as will make them fit in the best way they can be put together.

In the matter of Mills and Angel, it was not necessary to fix on the time when the act requires the party to be actually employed at his trade, for they were not ordered into service until after its passage, and were, without default, and duly employed at their trades, both at the passage of the act and when ordered into service; and having either date as "the time" were entitled to exemption.

In this case the point as stated is presented. If the time is when the party is ordered into service, then Nicholson was entitled to exemption, and his subsequent conduct in keeping out of the way, and going to Virginia to avoid [illegible] does not prejudice his right, it being [illegible] by the Legislature at its last session, although the more common idea has been to think openly on the right. If however, the time is when the exemption act passed, then he was liable as a conscript, and although lawfully employed at his trade, cannot claim for that reason to stand on higher ground in this respect than if he had been in the army, because of the maxim, no man shall take advantage of his own wrong.

The question under consideration does not (except incidentally, in the premise) refer to the time when the person claiming to be exempted must be actually employed at his trade. It makes no exception of persons then in service, or who had been ordered into service, and puts the action on the fact of actual employment. It is in these words: "All shoemakers, tanners, &c., skilled and actually employed in the said trades, habitually engaged in working for the public and whilst so actually employed, provided, said persons shall make oath in writing that they are so skilled and actually employed *at the time,* as their regular vocation in one of the above trades, which affidavit shall only be *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein stated."

In reference to the conscription act of September, it is clear "the time" is, when the party is ordered into service; that being the time when the affidavit is called for to enable him to claim exemption. But in reference to the conscription act of April, it is not so easy to fix the time. The difficulty arises from the fact that the exemption act is applicable to both conscription acts; one of which was passed six months before the other, and after it had in a great measure been carried into effect. In my opinion "the time" is the same in reference to the act of April as in reference to the act of September, to wit, when the party is ordered into service. Had the time of the passage of the act been intended, it is reasonable to presume, that the words would have been "*now* actually employed," as in the clause just preceding in respect to physicians, "at this time." The policy of exempting shoemakers, &c., being not to favor the individual, but to subserve the public interest which was greatly prejudiced by taking tradesmen from their occupations—it was immaterial whether the tradesman was under or over the age of 35 years.

The material inquiry is, was he working for the public at the time, which naturally refers to the time when he was called off from his trade. Taking the distinction between *volunteers,* who of their own accord had quit their trades, and *conscripts,* who had been taken from their trades by act of law; and should be considered in reference to the intended exemption as still at their trades. This construction is called for by the rule, "the same words in the same statute ought to have the same meaning," and as in reference to the act of September, the meaning certainly is when the party is ordered into service. The same words cannot have a different meaning in reference to the act of April. Had it not been the intention to include all shoemakers, &c., without regard to age, this result would have been avoided, by adding the words, "provided no shoemaker, &c., shall be exempted who is now in service or has been ordered into service." So the question is narrowed to this: Can the Courts add these words to the act? I see no ground on which the omission, if it be one, can be supplied by construction. It was urged by Mr. Scott that the public interest required as many soldiers as could be raised, therefore an intention to exempt any who were already in service, or who ought to have been in service, can only be inferred from plain and direct words. This was met by Mr. Gilmer with the suggestion that the public interest required that tradesmen should not be taken from their vocations, and that those who have been taken off by act of law, should be allowed to return; as it was seen the public interest had been prejudiced, and it was a matter of difficulty for the people to get a pair of shoes, or have a plough sharpened, &c., and that the benefit of a matter of doubt, if there be one, arising from a want of precision in an act of Congress, should be given to the citizens, rather than to the Government.

Giving to these suggestions, proper consideration, the inquiry, whether the intention was to consult the public interest in the army or at home, can only be answered by the words used. The clause under consideration does "in plain and direct words" exempt all shoemakers, &c., and does not except those who are in the army, or ought to have been in the army, as the passage of the act, and the federal note words in the proviso "actually employed at the time" cannot by any recognised rule of construction make the exception.

And it does, "in plain and direct words" repeal the exemption act of April. This fact has an important bearing on the question of construction, for, if it was not the intention that the additional exemptions should apply to persons under 35, why repeal that act? and if such was the intention, the only way in which it can be carried out, and the exemption act be made to fit the conscription act of April (with a few exceptional cases like Mills and Angel) is to give it relation to the time when the party was ordered into service, and taken from his trade.

Whether shoemakers, &c., who were in service as conscripts when the act passed, can now claim exemption, or would be taken to waive the right, by acquiescence, in afterwards receiving pay, &c., is not the question now presented.

Nicholson certainly has done no act that can amount to a waiver of his right; he has not received the State bounty, has received no pay, and has done nothing from which acquiescence can be implied.

It is considered by me that Nicholson is entitled to exemption, and that he be forthwith discharged, with leave to go wherever he will. It is also considered that Lieutenant Anderson pay the cost of this proceeding, allowed by law to be taxed by the Clerk of the Superior Court of Guilford County, according to the statute in such a case made and provided.

The Clerk will file the papers in this proceeding among the papers in his office, and give notice to Nicholson and Lieutenant Anderson.

R. M. PEARSON, Ch. J. S. C.

At Richmond Hill, May 4th, 1863.

HOW GENERAL T. J. JACKSON WAS WOUNDED—HIS LAST MOMENTS.

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

Gen. Jackson, having gone some distance in front of the line of skirmishers on Saturday evening, was returning about 8 o'clock, attended by his staff and part of his escort; the cavalcade was, in the darkness of the night, mistaken for a body of the enemy's cavalry and fired upon by a regiment of his own corps. He was struck by three balls: one through left arm, two inches below shoulder joint, shattering the bone and severing the chief artery; another ball passed through same arm, between elbow and wrist making its exit through palm of the hand; a third ball entered palm of right hand about its middle, passing through, broke two of the bones. He was wounded on the plank road, about fifty yards in advance of the enemy. He fell from his horse and was caught by Captain Wormley, to whom he remarked: "All my wounds are by my own men." He had given orders to fire at anything coming up the road before he left the lines. The enemy's skirmishers appeared ahead of him and he turned to ride back. Just then, some one cried out, "cavalry charge!" and immediately the regiment fired. The whole party broke forward to ride through our line to escape the fire—Capt. Boswell was killed and carried through the line by his horse and fell amid our own men. Col. Crutchfield, Chief of Staff, was wounded by his side. Two couriers were killed. Major Pendleton, Lieutenants Morrison and Smith, aids, escaped uninjured.

Gen. Jackson was immediately placed on a litter and started for the rear, the firing attracted the attention of the enemy, and was resumed by both lines. One of the litter bearers was shot down, and the General fell from the shoulders of the men, receiving a severe contusion, which added to the injury of the arm and injuring the side severely. The enemy's fire of artillery on the point was terrible. General Jackson was left for five minutes until the fire slackened, then placed in an ambulance and carried to the field hospital at Wilderness Run. He lost a large amount of blood, and at one time told Dr. McGuire he thought he was dying, and would have bled to death, but a tourniquet was immediately applied. For two hours he was near pulseless from the shock. As he was being carried from the field, frequent enquiries were made by the soldiers, "Who have you there?" He told the Doctor, "Do not tell the troops I am wounded."

After reaction a consultation was held between Drs. Black, Coleman, Walls and McGuire, and amputation was decided upon. He was asked, "If we find amputation necessary shall it be done at once?" He replied, "Yes! certainly, Dr. McGuire, do for me whatever you think right." The operation was performed while under the influence of chloroform, and was borne well. He slept Sunday morning, was cheerful, and in every way doing well. He sent for Mrs. Jackson, and asked minutely about the battle, spoke cheerfully of the result, and said, "If I had not been wounded, or had had an hour more of daylight, I would have cut off the enemy from the road to the U. S. Ford, and we would have had them entirely surrounded and they would have been obliged to surrender, or cut their way out; they had no other alternative. My troops sometimes may fail in driving the enemy from a position, but the enemy always fail to drive my men from a position." This was said smilingly.

He complained this day of the fall from the litter, although no contusion or abrasion was perceptible as the result of the fall; he did not complain of his wounds—never spoke of them unless asked.

Sunday evening he slept well.

Monday he was carried to Chancellors' House, near Guinea's Depot; he was cheerful, talked about the battle, of the gallant bearing of Gen. Rhodes, and said that his Major General's commission ought to date from Saturday; of the grand charge of his old Stonewall Brigade, of which he had heard; asked after all his officers; during the day talked more than usual, and said: "the men who live through this war will be proud to say, I was one of the Stonewall Brigade, to their children"—he insisted that the term "Stonewall" belonged to them, and not to him.

During the ride to Guinea's he complained greatly of heat, and besides wet applications to the wound, begged that a wet cloth be applied to his stomach, which was done, greatly to his relief, as he expressed it. He slept well Monday night, and eat with relish on next morning.

Tuesday—his wounds were doing very well. He asked, "can you tell me, from the appearance of my wounds, how long I will be kept from the field." He was greatly satisfied when told they were doing remarkably well. Did not complain of any pain in his side, and wanted to see the members of his staff, but was advised not.

Wednesday—wounds looked remarkably well. He expected to go to Richmond this day, but was prevented by the rain. This night, whilst his surgeon, who had slept none for three nights, was asleep, he complained of nausea, and ordered his boy, Jim, to place a wet towel over his stomach. This was done. About daylight the surgeon was awakened by the boy saying, the General is suffering great pain. The pain was in the right side, and due to incipient pneumonia and some nervousness, which he himself attributed to the fall from the litter.

Thursday—Mrs Jackson arrived, greatly to his joy and satisfaction, and she faithfully nursed him to the end. By Thursday evening all pain had ceased; he suffered greatly from prostration.

Friday—he suffered no pain, but the prostration increased.

Drs. Tucker and Smith had been consulted from Thursday.

Sunday morning, when it was apparent that he was rapidly sinking, Mrs. Jackson was informed of his condition. She then had free and full converse with him, and told him he was going to die. He said, "very good, very good, it is all right."

He had previously said, "I consider these wounds a blessing; they were given me for some good and wise purpose, and I would not part with them if I could." He asked after Major Pendleton, "who is preaching at headquarters to-day." He sent message to all the Generals. He expressed a wish to be buried in "Lexington, in the Valley of Virginia."

During the delirium his mind reverted to the field of battle, and he sent orders to Gen. A. P. Hill to prepare for action, and to Major Hawks, his commissary, and to the surgeons.

He frequently expressed to his aids his wish that Major General Ewell should be ordered to the command of the corps; his confidence in General Ewell was very great, and the manner in which he spoke of him showed that he had duly considered the matter.

IMPORTED DEATH OF GEN. RANSOM.—A report has reached this place that Brig. Gen. Robert Ransom, C. S. A., died at his home in Warren county, N. C., a few days ago. Gen. Ransom has been sick for some time.

LATE NORTHERN NEWS.

There is a great confusion in the North over the defeat of Hooker, and some of the New York papers are criticising the management of the war very severely:

THE HERALD ON HOOKER'S RETREAT—WHAT MUST BE DONE.

The New York Herald has an editorial which is interesting. The following is an extract from it:

The news of Gen. Hooker's retrograde movement across the Rappahannock without a general battle, and with the enemy *en masse* in his rear, created throughout this city yesterday a profound sensation of disappointment and despondency. Confident hopes of great victories were changed again to painful anxieties for the safety of the army; for the news of the morning left our forces crossing the swollen river on two narrow pontoon bridges in broad daylight and in full view of the enemy.

We experience no small sense of relief in being able to announce to our readers that the army is safe in its old camp at Falmouth. That it was permitted to recross the river without a determined effort of the enemy to cut it to pieces satisfies us that Gen. Lee was not disposed to risk the experiment; for he has shown from the beginning a remarkable knowledge of every movement of our forces. It is said that Gen. Hooker was in a measure compelled to recross the river, because, with its flooded condition and the almost impassable roads between it and his depots, he was in danger of being cut off from his supplies of provisions and ammunition.

After the events of the last ten days it is easy to see that Gen. Hooker might have done better.—For instance, had he avoided any signs of an advance until Gen. Stoneman had cut the rebel railway communications with Richmond and returned to the army, the reinforcements and supplies to Lee from below might have been cut off until too late to be of any service to him. Or had General Hooker retained the powerful body of Stoneman's cavalry to guard his flank movement of Friday and Saturday could have easily been prevented. We apprehend, however, that Gen. Hooker's greatest mistake was an under-estimate of the strength of the rebels, or he surely would not have advanced beyond the river to draw them out without the support of Stoneman's cavalry. From the moment he touched the south side of the river that formidable body of horsemen would have been invaluable in scouring the country, and in keeping General Hooker apprised of every movement of the enemy in season to meet it. As the matter stands, Gen. McClellan needs no other defence against the testimony of Gen. Hooker before the War Committee of Congress than his Rappahannock campaign, as compared with that of the Richmond Peninsula and that of Maryland.

The responsibility, however, for this unfortunate movement on Richmond, as for every other, belongs to the War Office at Washington. Secretary Stanton and Gen. Halleck are the parties to be arraigned as contrivers of this deplorable failure of Gen. Hooker, with the "finest army on the planet." Had they permitted Gen. McClellan last fall to go on with his own plans, and had they supported him in his movements, the war in Virginia would have been over months ago. Or had they moved down in season Heintzelman's reserves from Washington, or brought up to aid in the great struggle upon which the life of the rebellion depended the available forces of Gen. Peck, from Suffolk, and of Gen. Keyes, from Yorktown, Gen. Hooker might have enveloped the rebel army with his superior numbers.

But what might or should have been done is now a matter of small importance compared with the question—What is to be or should now be done? We think the army of the Potomac should be immediately reinforced, and that it should be again advanced upon the rebel army before it can recover from its losses, or reconstruct its shattered columns. We think that the campaign in this way may yet be made a decisive success, and especially should Gen. Stoneman be informed of the late events on the Rappahannock in season to escape the snares of the enemy with his splendid corps of cavalry. From the facts in our possession, the losses to our army, except in the veteran soldiers who have fallen, may be readily repaired. We look to the President to meet the exigencies of the day. Time is precious. The work required to repair damages and to restore the confidence of the country must be commenced at once; but that this work demands the removal of the present incompetent heads of the War Office must now be manifest to President Lincoln. The whole system upon which the war is conducted needs reform, and this reform can only be effected by a complete reorganization of the War Office.

THE TRIAL OF VALLANDIGHAM.

The trial of Vallandigham has been concluded at Cincinnati, though the finding of the court has not been made public. Vallandigham conducted the defense himself. We give the following:

THE CHARGE AND SPECIFICATIONS AGAINST HIM—VALLANDIGHAM'S PROTEST.

The trial of Mr. Vallandigham having been concluded, it will not be improper now to publish the charges and specifications against him.

CHARGE.

Publicly expressing, in violation of General Orders No. 38, from Headquarters, Department of the Ohio, his sympathies for those in arms against the Government of the United States, declaring disloyal sentiments and opinions, with the object and purpose of weakening the power of the Government in its efforts to suppress an unlawful rebellion.

SPECIFICATION.

In this, that the said Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of the State of Ohio, on or about the first day of May, 1863, at Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, did publicly address a large meeting of citizens, and did utter sentiments, in words or in effect, as follows: declaring the present war "a wicked, cruel and unnecessary war, a war not being waged for the preservation of the Union; a war for the purpose of crushing out liberty, and erecting a despotism; a war for the freedom of the blacks, and the enslavement of the whites;" stating that "if the Administration had so wished, the war could have been honorably terminated months ago," that "peace might have been honorably obtained by listening to the proposed intermediation of France; that propositions by which the Southern States could be won back, and the South guaranteed their rights under the Constitution, had been rejected the day before the late battle of Fredericksburg, by Lincoln and his minions"—meaning thereby the President of the United States and those under him in authority. Charging "that the Government of the United States were about to appoint Military Marshals for every district, to restrain the people of their liberties, to deprive them of their rights and privileges." Characterizing General Order No. 38, from Headquarters Department of the Ohio, as "the usurpation of military authority," declaring his hearers to possess the same liberty "to speak as much as they please;" declaring "that the sooner the people inform the Administration (the usurped power) that they will not submit to such restrictions upon their liberties, the better;" declaring "that he was at all times, and upon all occasions, resolved to do what he could to defeat the attempts now being made to build up a monarchy upon the ruins of our free Government;" asserting that he firmly believed, as he said 6 months ago, that the men in power are attempting to establish a despotism in this country more cruel and more oppressive than ever existed before."

All of which opinions and sentiments he well knew did aid, comfort and encourage those in arms against the Government and could but induce in his hearers a distrust of their own Government and sympathy for those in arms against it, and a disposition to resist the laws of the land.

J. M. CUSTIS.
Captain in 11th Infantry, Judge Advocate, Department of the Ohio.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM'S PROTEST.

Arrested without process of law, without warrant from any judicial officer, and now in military custody, I have been served with a charge and specifications as from a Court Martial or Military Commission. I am not in either the land nor the naval service of the United States, and, therefore, am not tryable for any cause by any such Court, but am subject, by the express terms of the Constitution, to arrest only by due process of law, or warrant issued by some officer of a Court of competent jurisdiction for trial of citizens. I am subject to indictment and trial on presentment of a grand jury, and am entitled to a speedy trial, to be confronted with witnesses, and to compulsory process for witnesses in my behalf, and am entitled to counsel. All these I demand, as my right, as a citizen of the United States, under the Constitution of the United States. But the alleged offence itself is not known to the Constitution, nor to any law thereof. It is words spoken to the people of Ohio in an open public political meeting, lawfully and peacefully assembled under the Constitution, and upon full notice.

It is the words of a citizen, of the public policy, of the public servants of the people, by which policy it was alleged that the welfare of the country was not promoted. It was an appeal to the people to change that policy, not by force, but by the elections and the ballot box. It is not pretended that I counselled disobedience to the Constitution, or resistance to law or lawful authority. I have never done this.

I have nothing further to submit.

(Signed) C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

May 7, 1863.

The Judge Advocate simply remarked that the accused had the privilege of counsel and of witnesses. It did not become him to enter into any discussion as to the jurisdiction of the Court. That the case had been referred to it was sufficient.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1863.

☛ We invite attention to an interesting article, from the Richmond Enquirer headed "Alternative," on first page.

We very much doubt the success of an invasion of the Northern States and do not believe that fighting will settle the "vexed question" shortly, if ever. Every body, with perhaps a few speculating exceptions, desires peace, and the longer the war is protracted, the more difficult will it be to settle the question by negotiation.

There is no use in relying upon the peace party at the North, for the whole Yankee nation is for prosecuting the war for reconstructing the old Union. Then what is to be done, that's the question.—Shall we keep on fighting till we are utterly exhausted, without an effort at negotiation?—Much may be gained by an effort to arrest the progress of the war, and nothing can be lost.

ALABAMA.—The Montgomery Ala. Advertiser says that 200 of the Yankees captured in Forrest's late expedition are Alabamians. This is a theme for the pens which abused Forsyth County and North Carolinians generally as not being "right on the Southern question," but not a word of comment do we hear on the conduct of Alabama.

HABEAS CORPUS.—We copy from the Greensborough Patriot a decision of Judge Pearson, in the case of Nicholson, a miller and mill-wright. The Chief Justice decided that the exemption of October 11, 1862, applied to both conscript acts; that the man being "actually employed at his trade *at the time*," means at the time of his being ordered into service, and not at the time of the passage of the law.

☛ The casualties in Gen. Lane's Brigade will be found in our columns this week.

We have been unable to obtain a list of the casualties in the 57th Regiment which is said to have suffered severely.

☛ Return the County Sacks to E. A. Vogler.

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.—It will be seen that the Governor has extended the time forbidding the exportation of bacon beyond the limits of the State. His proclamation, and the law for deserters from the army, also appear in this week's paper.

Other important advertisements from the Executive Department of North Carolina, will also be found in this paper.

Salem Female Academy.

From the annual Catalogue of this Institution, just published, it appears that the number of scholars during the session from July 1862 to June 1863, was 310.

From North Carolina 113. Tennessee 32. Georgia 24. Virginia 21. Alabama 19. Mississippi 18. South Carolina 15. Florida 9. Texas 4. Louisiana 2. Arkansas 2. Salem 51.

LOOK OUT!—We learn that the smoke house of Mr. Henry Blum was broken into on the night of the 20th, and robbed of a considerable quantity of bacon and lard. Other portions of his premises were also entered and robbed of various articles.

THE CROPS.—Every where throughout the South the growing crops are represented as remarkably promising.

N. C. MILITIA.—The Standard learns that the regular troops in this State, that have been guarding the bridges, have been ordered into active service, and that their places will be taken by militia. The Gov. has determined, in detailing the militia, in all cases to take them from the towns, and not from the farms.

We have seen several persons from Davidson County who say they are guarding the Rail-road bridges, by turns.

☛ It will be seen that those who have been detailed to work on the railroad (getting sills and cross-ties,) have been ordered to report to camp, for duty.

SHOT.—On the 11th inst., two condemned deserters were shot, at Kinston.

☛ OUR KILLED AND WOUNDED.—The Richmond Dispatch says, it appears from official data that 7,100 wounded men have been brought from Chancellorsville to Richmond, besides 1,900 sick. Our loss in killed and wounded in the late battles is probably 9,000, according to the above statement. That of the enemy was no doubt greatest.

THE NEWS.

From Virginia.—Both Lee and Hooker have been reinforced, and still occupy their old positions.

The demoralization of Hooker's army is said to be greater now than after the second battle of Manassas. The northern neck of Virginia swarms with deserters, and a raid by Stoneman into that section is now contemplated with the single purpose of collecting stragglers.

The enemy have landed a small force at West Point, on York River, thirty miles from Richmond, and are entrenching themselves between the Mattapony and Pamunkey Rivers.

From Charleston.—It is evident that the enemy meditates another assault upon Charleston. Unusual activity now prevails upon the Sea Islands in their possession. They have erected a heavy battery on Folly Island, bearing upon the southern portion of Morris Island, and in full view of Fort Sumter. At Seabrook's Island, North Edisto, several regiments are now fortifying, while five iron clads and a number of transports lie in the stream. Seventy transports are still waiting in Broad River, and the enemy's outposts in Gen. Walker's District have lately been doubled in strength.

From Tennessee.—Nothing of interest. A great battle is expected with Rosecrans shortly.

From Mississippi.—A bloody and desperate battle has been fought at Fort Gibson between our forces, 6,000 strong, commanded by Gen. Bowen, and an overwhelming force of the enemy. The fight lasted through the day and the enemy's loss is represented as treble ours; but so rapidly were they reinforced that after one of the fiercest and most sanguinary struggles of the war, Gen. Bowen was compelled to withdraw his troops, who retreated in admirable order. The armies of Banks and Grant subsequently formed a junction and marched on Jackson. Our forces are now between Vicksburg and Jackson, and a battle is imminent which will decide the fate of the former.

A later despatch states that the enemy, about 40,000 strong, had advanced from Jackson towards Vicksburg. Pemberton was supposed to be in their rear, as heavy firing was heard. Considerable property was destroyed in Jackson, as will be seen below.

12,000 fought two army corps of 24,000 and sustained themselves and fell back at night to our entrenchments. Loss heavy.

The battle was severe and indecisive.—The Federals in the [illegible] communications. Rumors [illegible] heavy.

The supplies on [illegible] were removed to Vicksburg. The enemy reached Jackson [illegible] to be seriously threatened by land and water.

Before leaving Jackson they burned the Confederate House and the depot [illegible] Penitentiary Green & Phillip's Factory, and Steam Foundry, Lanuers' [illegible] ory, [illegible] block of building[illegible] street, including the Medical [illegible] and [illegible] Government Offices, [illegible] bridge over [illegible] River, and destroyed [illegible] miles of the railroad track. [illegible] Mobile the [illegible] me of this burni[illegible] before evacuated. The Confe[illegible] was burned by the proprietor.

ADDITIONAL.—The Catholic Church destroyed. Mississippian Office gutted, presses broken, type thrown in the street, furniture in the Capitol badly abused, and in Governor's Mansion demolished. The ladies were robbed of jewelry and money.—All the stores were [illegible] destroyed. Iron safes were broken open, railroad badly torn up for several miles, and telegraph wires torn down. About 2,000 negroes from Hinds county joined the Yankees. The county was plundered generally and the damages are estimated at from $5 to $10,000,000. There is much destitution and suffering. The enemy evacuated on Friday and Saturday, retreating hastily. No serious engagement occurred. Last of the rear guard left about two o'clock. Our cavalry pickets pushed on and killed a Federal colonel and captured two others. The Yankees captured and paroled 200 wounded at Jackson and 900 at Raymond. Grant occupied Jackson in full force. His entire army not more than 50,000 strong. Gen. Loring on Friday cut off and captured a supply train.

THE SITUATION OF LEE'S ARMY.

Since the recent battles, commencing on Wednesday, May 29th, and ending on Wednesday, May 6th, our army on the Rappahannock has been largely reinforced, and notwithstanding our losses, is now in better condition for defence or offence than before the seven days contest. Gen. Hooker had written a letter to Gen. Lee, asking permission to send surgeons to attend the Yankee wounded, offering rations, medicines, &c. Gen. Lee granted permission to the Yankee surgeons to come over the lines—but declined the offer of medicines and rations, stating that he had an abundance of both. The general tone of Hooker's letter was respectful and dignified, and conceived in better spirit than any state or epistle since the war commenced. If the Yankee General has been taught politeness, by the severe castigations that he has received upon the south bank of the Rappahannock, we have gained much in that respect.

The Yankee surgeons acknowledged they had suffered a terrible defeat, and described the retreat across the river as but little short of a rout. They also stated that one of their regiments, whose term of enlistment was within one day of expiring, peremptorily refused to take the onward road to Richmond, and when force was attempted, fired into their own officers, killing several.—*Standard.*

SERIOUS CONFLAGRATION IN RICHMOND.

The destruction of the Crenshaw Woolen factory and portions of the Tredegar works, by fire in Richmond, on Friday morning, is a very serious business, though not so much so as at first feared.

The fire originated in the "picker room" of the Crenshaw building, from friction, and so rapidly did the flames spread that it was with difficulty the persons on the premises could escape. Nothing was saved. The fire broke out at about 2 o'clock in the morning—the operations of the establishment being carried on day and night. It soon spread to the Tredegar works clustered around the Crenshaw buildings, notwithstanding all the efforts made to arrest its progress. The Factory was burned to the ground. Of the Tredegar works, two of the locomotive shops, the pattern shop, one boiler shop, one boring shop and two foundry shops were destroyed. Beyond the loss of the buildings and the injury to some of the machinery and tools, no great damage was done, and it is believed the contracts for munitions of war for the government will not be materially delayed.

The loss will exceed half a million of dollars, only partially covered by insurance, about $171,500. The Crenshaw machinery cannot be replaced in the South.

A Gallant Exploit.—Through the courtesy of Col. Barnes, we have just learned that Capt. Elliott, of the State Rangers, with thirty men, captured two steamers from the Yankees in the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal, and carried them safely to Franklin, Va. Twenty prisoners and a large mail bag were captured with the steamers. We learn that the prisoners and the mail bag have reached Raleigh.

Heavy Loss of Money.—The Southern Express Company had $23,000 stolen on Saturday last, between Danville and Richmond. A messenger was sent from this place with a safe containing the money, but instead of going to Richmond, whither he was sent, he returned on the up train, sending the safe on to Richmond. On examination it was ascertained that the money was removed from the safe.

The messenger who took the money has absconded and a reward of $1,000 has been offered for his apprehension.—*Danville Reporter.*

From Grand Gulf.—The Washington Chronicle of the 10th publishes official dispatches from Com. Porter announcing the occupation of the forts at Grand Gulf, which had been abandoned by the rebels after a furious fight. The dispatches are dated on the 3d inst., and on that day the rebels got possession. Com. Porter says Grand Gulf was the strongest place on the Mississippi, and if the works had been completed no fleet could have taken them. As it is, he says the naval fee navy holds the door to Vicksburg. [Can they open it?]

Gen. Grant reports a decided victory over 11,000 rebels at Port Gibson on the 1st inst., killing and wounding many and taking 500 prisoners. Grant is said to be marching on the rear of Vicksburg with his large army, enthusiastic at the speedy prospect of victory.

Death of Bishop Otey.—The Right Rev. James Harvey Otey, D. D. L. L. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Tennessee, died at Memphis, in that State, a few weeks since.

The Federal [illegible] at Fredericksburg of 22,000. They say the rebel loss is 18,000.

TEXAS PRICES.—At Brownsville, Texas, molasses is selling at 50 cents per gallon; shoes, of good make, $18 per dozen; hats at the same price; domestics 50 cents per yard. 200 barrels of flour sold at auction at $18 50 per barrel.

LATEST NEWS.

[illegible] of yesterday.

[illegible] MISSISSIPPI.

[illegible] May 12.—[illegible]rson dates of the 18th [illegible]ssians [illegible]saturday's fight. From [illegible]t of it: [illegible] Miss., from Canton last [illegible] was fought at Baker's [illegible] west of Jackson. We [illegible] the enemy hotly until reinforced from [illegible]. Pemberton then fell back to the Big Black Bridge. Pemberton estimates our loss as 3,000, [illegible] three times as many. Gen. Loring was on the left and was cut off but cut his way through to Crystal Springs, 25 miles South of Jackson. His loss is unknown. Gen. Tilghman was killed. All the refugees at Pascagoula are now coming daily. Banks has extended the time of leaving that town.

LIST OF CASUALTIES IN CO. D, 57TH REG'T N. C. T. CAPT. S. W. GRAY COMMANDING.

Killed.—S. J. Starbuck.

Wounded.—N. W. Blackburn, in side; John D. Flynt, in hand; David Harmon, in face; J. C. Hooper, in hand; B. N. Hopkins, in head; N. S. King, in hand; Wm. A. Pegram, in side; J. M. Rutledge, in leg; (all slight.) J. C. Vawter, in hand, (supposed to be dead;) Chas. Ogburn, foot amputated.

Missing.—Sergt. W. J. Edmonston, Andrew Harman, S. R. Flynt and A. P. Young.

LATE FROM THE NORTH.

RICHMOND, *May 16th.*—Northern dates to the 14th received. The Washington Chronicle learns that Vallandigham has been sentenced to imprisonment in Dry Tortugas, off the coast of Florida, for two years. A minority of the Court were in favor of sending him South until the end of the war. The Herald says the report is premature, and if the proposed sentence be carried out, he is sure to be elected Governor of Ohio. There is a call for a Mass State Convention for peace and reunion, published. The address says, "we are now for a vigorous prosecution of Peace, and whilst we will submit to no dismemberment and no terms not justified by every principle of honor we will go far in a spirit of conciliation to restore the Union." Eight thousand Germans held a meeting in St. Louis on the 10th, and adopted resolutions recommending the removal of Halleck, and the promotion of Fremont, Butler and Siegel. The Herald alluding to the death of Jackson, says: "he resembled Napoleon in his early career more than any other General of modern times; the victory of Chancellorsville was nearly fought; Jackson was a universal favorite in the rebel armies and popular even in our own." The Herald gives a lengthy sketch of his military career. The Washington Chronicle says, "While only too glad to be rid in any way of so terrible a foe, our sense of relief is not commingled with emotions of sorrow and sympathy of a brave man. Stonewall Jackson was a great General, a brave soldier, a noble christian and a pure man. May God throw these virtues against the sins of secessionist advocate, and his great national crime.

The administration and nine tenths of the northern press are endeavoring to conceal as far as possible the extent of Hooker's disaster. They claim to have taken 4000 prisoners, and assert that our loss in killed and wounded was far the heaviest.

The New York Evening Post learns that Gen. Halleck is about to take the field in person, not to relieve Hooker, but for the purpose of influencing by his presence, the general direction of [illegible] Army.

There are apprehensions in Washington of a raid by rebel cavalry on the National Capital. The planks on the chain bridge have been removed and a battery stationed on the Aqueduct Bridge.

ADDITIONAL AND INTERESTING FROM THE NORTH.—RICHMOND, *May 18.*—The Tribune condemns Hooker as a failure, and is equally severe against Stoneman. Says he accomplished little or nothing. The Herald condemns the arrest of Vallandigham and his trial by Court Martial. A Democratic meeting had been called at Albany. The Express is indignant at the arrest and sentence of Vallandigham and protests against its consummation.—Burnside disregarded the application of the Circuit Court of Ohio. Application for a writ of *habeas corpus* has been made. The steamship *Cherokee* has been captured off Charleston by the blockade. The home forces are to be organized at the North to repress disloyal demonstrations.

LATER FROM THE NORTH AND WEST.

TULLAHOMA, *May 19.*

The *Mississippi Daily Press* states that a large number of troops are leaving Memphis to reinforce Grant.

LOUISVILLE, 15th inst.—Rebel sympathizers are despairing. The scenes are touching—sobbing and weeping—the separation of fathers, mothers and daughters. Men with families are allowed to take a thousand dollars, those without families two hundred dollars, the balance of property to be taken by the Government. Memphis dates of the 13th are important. Gen. Thomas has forwarded ten full contraband regiments and expects many more.

Gen. Burnside's letter to the Circuit Court of Ohio relative to Vallandigham says: "If I were to find any one from the enemy distributing speeches there, or public men tending to destroy the confidence of this army, I would have him tried and hung. Why should the question of slave is our midst be allowed?—They should be treated likewise. Every power, of I possess as such will be exerted at all times and occasions, while I am in command, to sustain the character of the General Government.

Washington, 16th.—Serious disagreement between Halleck and Hooker. The former countermanded Hooker's orders for a new movement.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

RICHMOND, *May 19th.*—Northern dates to the 18th received. The Chattanooga *Rebel* of the 10th says Judge Leavitt will render a decision in Vallandigham's *habeas corpus* case to-morrow.

It is understood that Burnside will announce the disposition to be made of Vallandigham as soon as Judge Leavitt's decision is known.

The Herald warns the loyal leagues against the attempts at the suppression of free speech, lest they raise another rebellion they cannot quell. "All quiet" in the report from the Army of the Potomac.

FURS! FURS!!

[illegible] pay the highest market price for all kinds of FURS, skins, &c. I respectfully say that I am [illegible] this section of country. For the [illegible] will pay [illegible] per dozen; Deer Skins [illegible] 15 to 25 cts each; Mink and Muskrat [illegible] Otter ranged from $2 00 to $5 00 each.

THOS. J. JONES.

Salem, N. C., May 8, 1863.

LIST OF CASUALTIES IN LANE'S BRIGADE IN THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE, MAY 2D AND 3d.

RALEIGH, May 15, 1863.

Editors State Journal,

GENTLEMEN:—While absent from my post on account of sickness, I have received from Gen. Jas H. Lane a correct list of the casualties in his brigade. This is a copy of the official report, and I transmit it to you with the request that it be published as soon as possible, to relieve the anxious minds of those interested in the command.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your ob't servant,

GEORGE B. JOHNSTON,
A. A. G., Lane's Brigade,
A. P. Hill's Div , Jackson's Corps.

GENERAL STAFF,

Killed—J Rooker Lane, Aid.

SEVENTH N. C. REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Killed—Lieut Col Junius L Hill.

Wounded—Col E G Haywood, Maj Wm L Davidson and Adjutant I Smedes, (since dead.)

COMPANY A.

Killed—1st Lieut E M Campbell, 2d Lieut R A Bulick, Privates E B Austin, F T Cledfelter, W S Deal, S Price, A P Parker.

Wounded—2d Lieut P C Carlton, Sergt G W Condrey, A P Johnston, J L Millsaps, Corps A F Morrison, H L Alexander, Privates D B Brown, A E Brown, J W Broyhill, E Fox, Wm E Fry, C W Hagles, L Ingram, W Ingram, N Keller, D L Kearly, R Y Linney, J C Miller, H H Miller, Wm May, G W Millsaps, J W Robertson.

Missing—W J Icenhour, J L Moore and James Morrison.

COMPANY B.

Killed—Capt John P Young, Corp F A Still, Privates J M Briggs, Rufus Motley, W Rhinehart and J M Winecoff.

Wounded—1st Lieut J A Harris, Sergts A M Coleman, A Linker, Corp Jno Carriker, Privates A E Barnhart, A M Blackwelder, Jno Bost, Ephraim Bost, P Freise, J Freeman, G Garman, J McHartsell, W Icenhour, W M Linker, H C McRay, W D Pressnel, D Shoe, M M Tucker, M Wilhelm, D H Winecoff.

Missing—D Hurlocker and Levi Post.

COMPANY C.

Killed—Sergt D H Dawson, Privates Thos Hillman and John Jordon.

Wounded—2d Lieut R W Quince, Sergt J J Phipps, Privates Alex Carter, Jas Hudson, Zach Hussey, T W Korf, Sam E Shien, Jesse Davis, Henry Cannon and Nathan Adams.

COMPANY D.

Killed—Capt W J Kerr, Private W Condor.

Wounded—Corp S N Jamison, Private Jas J Brown.

COMPANY E.

Killed—None.

Wounded—Sergt J J Taylor, Corp T Critman, H H Midlin, I G Hendrick, Privates H Bains, R Earman, C S Brantley, O Brantley, E Flowers, D Deans, J T Hood, W H Langley, M B Page, J Pope and B Savage.

Missing—L B Hogg, John Link, R A Whitley, and Joseph Deans.

COMPANY F.

Killed—2d Lieut Jas W Emack, Privates J R Caggin, Jas H Brown, Alfred Townsend.

Wounded—Lieut T G Williamson, Corp William Crawford, John E Newsom, Privates Jas Karriker, J T Sills, J C Loftin, B P Bessinger, E A Rachel, Ed Rachel, A Cayle, E Ridenhour, W R Redwine, Noah Townsend, and Wm Fry.

Missing—Eliphates Worley and Giles Owen.

COMPANY G.

Killed—Privates G W Blick, A Chappell, J T Freeman, J T Holdenfield, W Littles, P A Litaker, Jas McDonald and G W Walter.

Wounded—Lieut J Y Templeton, Sergt F H Jones Corp M M Edwards, J D Sorrell, Privates R P Fink, J Marshall, G A King, C W Messimer, J A Cross and C H Powell.

Missing—Sergt P A Megeher.

COMPANY H.

Killed—Privates A B McClellan, C F McClellan, J M Beatty, D F Myers, W W Kiser and W A Baker.

Wounded—1st Lieut J M W Alexander, 2d Lieut D B Pennick, Sergt R W Caldwell, Corp S Vanpelt, Privates E J Morrison, J T Moore, M D McLure, B F Poteat, S A Phillips, W Snead, T H Hamilton, R H Davis, L Barnhart, J S Russell, W M Stinson, F Vanpelt, J G York, J A Spears, D E Alexander, Z M McEachern.

Missing—A C Alexander, C Taylor, J H Lemmons, T S Rogers, M W Winecoff.

COMPANY I.

Killed—Privates T H Atwell, J E Gallaher, Geo L Henry, J A Rankin, Wm Ready and G A Young.

Wounded—Capt J R McAuley, Lieut R G McAuley, Sergts E M Correll and W B Smith, Privates J L Blackwelder, A H Cook, R H Cowan, A T Deaton, W P Deaton, J H Eddins, J F Kerr, J K Means, Eli Overcash, P W Parker, D A Perry and J R Williford.

COMPANY K.

Killed—Sergt H A Oxford, Privates J W Pool, Jno Pope, W C Goodnight, W R White and G W White.

Wounded—Corporal J S McCurdy, Privates L P Alexander, T K Burgess, S W Campbell, Z G Cavin, W S Gaultney, S W Isenhour, H S McLain, Robt Owens, J W Reid, A M Sigmon, Jno Teague W C Elder, W M Deal, D E Myers, and P A Childers.

EIGHTEENTH N. C. REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Killed—Col Thomas J Purdie.

Wounded—Lieut Col F George, Adj't W H McLaurin.

COMPANY A.

Killed—Private S L Tatem.

Wounded—Lieut S B Anders, Serg't J T Edge, T J Ikerd, Corporals R Reeves, W A Lewis, D Reeves, Privates W Earnheart, R Merritt, M F Hall, P A Brown, H N Huffman.

Missing—Private W F Pope, and J S Nickins.

COMPANY B.

Killed—Serg't O Munn, Privates W J Edge, J W Meares, John Ward.

Wounded—Lieut M W Brice, Privates E G Crawford, D Goble, J Johnson, D Pate, S B Moore, J S Totterow, A Shook, Gyles Sikes, D J Callihan, T B Ellis, J H Fields, A F Shaw, Henry Green.

Missing—Private W C Hagler.

COMPANY C.

Killed—Privates J R Richardson, A L Miller, N Wyke.

Wounded—1st Lieut H Long, Serg't L B Williams, Corp'ls E Meares, E Register, Privates S L Gore, B Millican.

Missing—J S Craig, Chas Jones, Alex Scales.

COMPANY D.

Killed—Corporal A J Proffit, Privates S C Taylor, J W Wike.

Wounded—1st Lieut N Townsend, Corporals J P Inman, J Prevatt, J Byrd, W T Blankenship, J T Rush, C A Allen.

Missing—Serg't F G Odom, Privates K Spivey, W L Tritt, B Herrnam.

COMPANY E.

Killed—Corporal O J Eakins.

Wounded—Serg't C Z Costin, Corporals R M Henry, D J Stringfield, Privates W Foster, F D Ganius, J S Huffman, T E Mitchell, J F Pridgen, M Simmons, S F Louis, J B Hall, J J Walker.

Missing—Serg't J F Croom, Privates A B Rooks, J J Woodcock.

COMPANY F.

Killed—Privates C A C Padgett, Samuel Wright.

Wounded—Serg't F McIntosh, Corp M S McLean, Privates A E Smith, M M Cormick, J M McLaughlin, J P Green, Jas Donahue.

Missing—Privates D McKinnon, Jno A Henderson, R Nichols, D T Metton.

COMPANY G.

Killed—Sergt Joseph McKimmon, J R Whittington, E F Bunch, L Pearson.

Wounded—Serg't T A Shepard, Privates W F Wilson, C C Simmons, H H Bridges, P M Roberts, N M Cooper.

COMPANY H.

Killed—Sergt J W Fentrell, Privates A McPhoul, S P Hames, S Sibbett.

Wounded—2d Lieut F J Simpson, Sergt C M Smith, Corpls C M Baldwin, H S Powell, Privates H J Hinson, C P Platt, J W Monteith, John Safford, J Parker.

Missing—Sergts H Hall and J O Frink, Corp A Lewis, Private E R Pridgen.

COMPANY I.

Killed—Privates J E Heath and Alfred Brown.

Wounded—Capt Thomas C Lewis, 2d Lieut Jas L Jacobs, Sergt T P Bryan, Privates W Lindsay, J H Sprinkle, D Brindle, D J Wells, J H Davis, W A Burgess, W M Jones, J Mass.

Missing—Privates J B Dawson and J F Linsley.

COMPANY K.

Killed—Privates Jas Davis, D P Deets, J D McMillan, L H Williams, Isaac Trueblood.

Wounded—Capt T J Wooten, 2d Lieut J D Currie, C M Dunn, Jas Richardson, Privates A D Council, M Benfield, M V Sutton, A S Smith, A C Stewart, W H Sikes.

Missing—Privates Jno A Burney, R Lannar, F Meadows.

TWENTY-EIGHTH N. C. REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Killed—None.

Wounded—Lieut Col Spear.

COMPANY A.

Killed—Corp J McKinney, Private John Steely.

Wounded—Sergt Irvin Reid, Privates C H Atkinson, J H Hardy, W F Cunningham, M C Gates, E W Bray.

COMPANY B.

Wounded—Lieut R D Rhyne, Sergt J B Carson, Corpls J G Falls, L H Suggs, Privates E J Clumm, J H Grier, J A Morrow, J C Menny, John Murphy, C Neal, C Carpenter.

COMPANY C.

Killed—Privates L A Yount, M Hefner, B Wagoner.

Wounded—Capt T J Lineberger, Corp E Turbayfield, Privates J S Smyer, M Seitz, D Bergman, A L Campbell, J C Carter, J M Gunn, P Grany, W Hefner, A Herman, M Hemran, S Honeycut, J Hass, P Little, J Lineberger, H Miller, D Pooney, J Pooney, S Weight, N Yount, M Bolch.

COMPANY D.

Killed—Privates J A Crayton, J W Huneycutt.

Wounded—Lieut Lowder, Privates T F Kirk, W Furr, O Little.

Missing—Private A K Miller.

COMPANY E.

Killed—Private E H Brewer, J W Hunneysucker.

Wounded—Lieut Thos S Green, Sergt E Hall, Privates L Cook, A Bennett, M A Hunt, J M Hester, W D Smith.

COMPANY F.

Wounded—Privates G G Bovenden, M Munah, W D Hall, W Welch, P Loy.

COMPANY G.

Killed—Private J C Dalihite.

Wounded—Capt E G Morrow, Sergt D F Morrow, Corpls W F Edwards, W Markland, John S Dunham, Privates H C Crawford, J Durham, J R Morris, J A Morris, N Pendergrass, J Sykes, J Andrews, F S Quackenbush.

Missing—Private N Straughn.

COMPANY H.

Killed—Sergt J L Jolley, Privates C W Palmer, W D Hanks.

Wounded—Sergt T C Bridgers, Privates A C Burgess, D O Green, B B McSwain, P G Humphries, P Bridgers.

COMPANY I.

Killed—Sergt D C Casey.

Wounded—Corpl L W Shores, Privates J W Jennings, J Everage, S B Carlton, R Jenkins, J D Dickinson.

COMPANY K.

Wounded—Lieut Isaac T Bills, Privates W H Russell, S Metis, A Hinson, T Whitley, J M Coley, G Alman, L A Fun, A C Burris, Britton Parks.

THIRTY-THIRD N. C. REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Killed—None.

Wounded—Col C M Avery, Lieut Col R V Cowan, Major T W Mayhew.

Missing—Major T W Mayhew, and Adj't S Whitaker, Jr.

COMPANY A.

Killed—Privates J E Murchison and John T Sherrill.

Wounded—Sergt W W Marshall, Privates J E Barrett, J H Plyer, Timothy O'Connell, W G Holbrooks, J H Fink, James H Barnes.

Missing—Lieut J A Summers, Privates D M Fink, J L Henry, A Vanderburg, Wm C Vanderburg, G L Woodson.

COMPANY B.

Killed—Sergt J K Taylor, Privates J H Jenkins, J Powell, John F Proctor, Wm H Williams.

Wounded—Capt T H Gatling, Lieut H P Lyon, Corpl Wm G Davenport, J R Davenport, Privates S W Brown, W Harrell, John Jenkins, James O Nelson, E O Bryant, J W Nelson, R H O'Neal, Wm Pender, and Henry Walter.

Missing—Privates Robert Armstrong, John Bowers, W E Bradley, J Braswell, B Braswell, N B Gibson, W M Gibson, Jas Gardiner, Wm Hyatt.

COMPANY C.

Killed—Privates T A Suiter, and Jophus Franklin.

Wounded—Capt D M Ervine, Lieut S Slough, Sergt A S Myers, Corpl R D Suiter, Privates John Little, G A Carriker, Wm M Page, Henry Chitty, L Chitty, G W Scott, D W Walter, Augustus Heinze, G M Patterson.

Missing—J Evans, Wm Tucker, and David Blackwelder.

COMPANY D.

Killed—Lieut G W Weaver.

Wounded—M F Joiner, Privates H Carter, E Walters, Willis Deimmitt, and E Fugitt.

Missing—Privates W H D Pardew, Thomas Brooks, E Absher, Neal McKimmon.

COMPANY E.

Killed—Lieuts J D Bouchelle and Wm K Babb, Privates J O Broadway, P D Lane, Leon Parker, Charles Peel.

Wounded—Lieut L H Babb, Corpl James Clark, Privates Alfred Cashe, E S Cross, M Branton, Wm Ellis, T Martin, N W Vick, Alexander Ralph, Wm Porter.

Missing—Sergt J P Taylor, Corpl G T Harrell and A Eason, Privates J E Barnes, Wm Ellis, Job Hare, P Harrell and A High.

COMPANY F.

Killed—Private B G Bishop.

Wounded—Lieut S C Watson, Privates A Cates, S Cutrell, David Linton, J A Thompson, T G Ward, Wm Workman, A Coply.

Missing—Privates S D Blackwood, S Gill, S *Mann*, D *Miggett*, Isaac *Morris*, J Wheedbee, Sergt Joseph Swindle.

COMPANY G.

Killed—Lieut J D Callais, Sergt J P Fuller, Corpl J Gardner, Privates J Bradshaw, J G Brook, R C Lineback, H Slater.

Wounded—Lieut W J Callais, Sergts L H Moore, R J Prescott, Privates J W Atkinson, John Henly, B Carter, S Jones, J F McCloud, R V Randallman, Geo Sink, G W Sink, J W Woosely.

Missing—Privates J S Anderson, J Bradshaw, D K Denson, R D Cline, W F Lashmit, A S Murdock, W Hemson, C Slater, D J Stirling, E Shepherd, J C Vogler.

COMPANY H.

Killed—John W Coleman.

Wounded—Sergts W R Carrawan, W F Guthrie, T *M*Cradle, G W Jackson, Corpls J C Jarvis and A S Calhoun, Privates *Matthias* Blake, Josiah Eusly, Noah Gray, T W Williams, J S *Mannings*, Zion Flowers.

Missing—Privates J H Davis, T G Johnston, J O *Middgett*, L Sandifen, *Wright* Spivey and J E Spence.

COMPANY I.

Killed—Corporal A Seat, Privates C I Clouder, G F Dawson and J B Nines.

Wounded—Lieut W L White, Sergt E F Reynolds, Corpl A L Newsom, Privates B Conacue, A H Fulk, Wm Ketner, A Pedicord, J H Page.

Missing—Privates F Brinckly, E B Fulk, T Fulton, B Myers, T E Mickey, Thos Stewart, Robert Tate, John Williams.

COMPANY K.

Killed—Privates E Beamon, R C Harrell and J Mooring.

Wounded—Lieuts J T Walton, H J McCoy, Privates A Dale, R Peel, A B Covington, J Emory, J J Pierce, J B Gibson, Nathan Candle, J O Hill.

Missing—J S Hughes, Privates J W Mozinger, Wm Mooring, Thos Cooper and John Howell.

THIRTY-SEVENTH N. C. REG'T.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Killed—None.

Wounded—Col W M Barber, Lt Col J B Ashcraft, Maj. W G Morris.

Company A.

Killed—Privates John Taylor, Wesly Sheets and W H Griffin.

Wounded—Sergeants E A Carter, J A *Mc*Neal, Privates A L Gavoy, J *M* Black, J *M* Baker, C *M* Carter, Wm. Davis, E F Fann, *M* Farrington, Levi Gentry, John A Henderson, Andrew Harley Wm. Harn, A Strunka, L D Ward Thos Harn, Calvin Taylor, Hiram Taylor Sterling Wanrant, P C Goodman John Simmons, H Tomlinson, J H Vannoy.

Company B.

Killed—None.

Wounded,—Capt A J Critcheo, Sergts H D Hagerman, C H Burke, Corporals J W Hughes, Thomas Robbins, Privates Thos. J Deboard, Robt Francis, Larkin Hodges, C Howell, Wm. R Heath, R H Littleton, J. *M*. Lowd, J. A. Mulholland Wm *Massey* P W Turnnise, Wm S Norris—missing Calvin Davis.

Company C.

Killed—Privates J W Sample, J A Todd, J S Greer and D N Gardner.

Wounded.—Privates A J Den, J C Beard, T R Alexander, R A Bready, J *M* Hendrix, W A Henderson, J *Mc*Allister, D J Nannis L J Stewart, F. *M* Worshum—missing, Private *M* Stroup.

Company D.

Killed—Privates J D Eacher, S J Griffin and Joseph Kiser.

Wounded—Capt L D Bost, 1st Lt H C Grady, 2nd Lt A J Bost, Sergts G W Baucom, *M* Staton Corp'ls Jno W Eason and E G Baucom Privates J Q Adams, C E Baker, Henry Bernet, Noah Collins, Chas Evans, H B Griffin, W J Hasty, C. L Helms, J T Lowery, Abner Nash, J H Neil, W T Parker, M. A Hyron, T A Price, E Presly, Z Parker, J A Swarmor, Alex. Tuslock, A Sellers, G T Tacker, L R Walters, T N Watts, J E. Parker.

Company E.

Killed T N Coffey, Silas Green, V D R Founshee, John Baird, Wm. Hartley and Jas Brewer.

Wounded Lt O A Wiggins, Sgts J F *Mc*Lean. Wm Green, Corp W C Dotson, Privates William Norwood, J Hilliard, J C Shull, Richard Eggers, Jacob Younce, W J. Shell J W *Mumdy*, Wm. Johnson, A J Teague, D E Brewer, H H Hilliard, Wm Cable, A. Williams, T A Alexander, Thomas Stevens.

Company F.

Killed--Private Wallace Fox.

Wounded--Lieuts. J R Petty and F Tankersly, Sergt H *M* Bryan, Privates J Anderson, J C Duncan, W H Earp, R J Gibbs, W J Master, W R Price, W P Shen J C Wyatt and A Fox.

Company G.

Killed--Sergt F *M* Cochram, Privates T W Reed and L F Smith.

Wounded--Lieuts J B Pool, G W Cookrum & J L Brown, Sergt J F Pool, Corps A A Gryder and George Barnes, Privates J *M* Bemgarner, J S Bentley, W F Chapman, A Campbell, D A Daniel, D. L Deal, L R Gryder, E Price E W Rector, W A Robnett, J H Ruffty, B Thomas, J A Teague, L L Watts and A J Lewis.

Missing-Privates L J Chapman and James Winkler.

Company H.

Killed--Segt Thos A. Wilson, Privates N. Dillinger, Caleb Costner and E Payson.

Wounded--Capt. Fite, 1st Lieut W C Rgin, 2d Lieuts John C *Moore* and W J Alexander, Corps Thos L P Ford, J C Fronsberger and T L Kendrick, Privates Samuel Paysone, O L Byrd, J L *Mc*Kee, R H Paysone, Henry Rhyne, J *M* Roberts, J B Smith, David Brown, D R Deem, J L Nixon, F L Hoffman, Caleb Reynolds, R F Ragan, J B Thompson, *M* Withers, W E Featherstone, W *M* Glenn, Thomas Black.

Missing...Privates Wm Cody and David West.

Company I.

Killed—Privates J Blanchard, John Auten, A P Young and Brown Stevens.

Wounded—Capt W M Still, 2nd Lt A F Yandle Sergt D C Robinson, Corp'ls J G A Orr and J L Orr Privates M Adderholt, G A Burns, B G Cathey, J W Clark, John Fronsberger, M W Helms, John W Henderson, James Hipp, L A Hipp, Wm Hemsucker [illegible] Gunn, S D Marshall, J Rudisill, D M Rigler, Jacob Stearns, J W J Crocker, Jacob Shoe.

Missing—J R Gordon.

Company K.

Killed—Lt G H Regin, Privates Samuel Smith, John Marshall, Allen Whilly, F J Williams, Hugh Blevins, Nathan Ellis.

Wounded—Sergts J S Miller and J M Grimsley, Privates Julian Plummer, E Chandler, F M Blevins, S M Cox, M D Parsons, Crouville Halsey, F M Parsons.

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed		Wounded		Missing		Total	
	Officers	Enlisted Men	Officers	Enlisted Men	Officers	Enlisted Men	Officers	Enlisted Men
7th N. C. Reg.	5	43	12	136		18	15	197
18th do do	1	39	11	64		37	12	140
28th do do		14	6	85		2	6	101
33rd do do	5	28	11	87	1	66	16	181
37th do do	1	25	19	176		6	20	218
	11	139	59	567	1	121	72	837

North Carolina in the late Battles.—As the lists of casualties begin to come in we find that North Carolina Troops had their usual share of the fighting to do. It is thought that one third or one-half of the casualties are among the soldiers from this State, who have been once mentioned, we believe, in the accounts of the battles, sent out from Richmond.

Surgeon General Warren is in Richmond to look after our suffering soldiers. He writes to the Raleigh Progress:—"Our wounded are arriving in large numbers from the scene of the late terrific but most glorious battle. As usual North Carolina bore the brunt of the fight, and suffered terribly—pouring out her best blood and winning imperishable laurels. I am now engaged in preparing an accurate list of the killed and from our State, which shall be published within a few days. Please assure the friends of our noble and mutilated soldiers that everything shall be done for their comfort and relief."

GOV. VANCE AND DR. WARREN.—No two men in the Confederacy are working more zealously and untiringly than our Chief Magistrate and the Surgeon's General. We find the following in the Wilmington Journal of Tuesday:

The following note from Assistant Surgeon Neagle, will relieve the anxiety of our lady readers relative to the necessity of reviving the Wayside Hospital, alluded to in the Journal of yesterday:

WAYSIDE HOSPITAL,
WILMINGTON, N. C., May 11th, 1863.

Messrs. Editors:—The Wayside Hospital in this place has been open for the reception of the sick and wounded ever since the 31st day of March, 1863.

All the unfortunate soldiers travelling this road have been cared for. I send warm coffee to the depot on the arrival of every train, with a basket full of good things for their benefit. All stopping at this point are lodged in very comfortable beds, and all their wants are kindly cared for.

I occupy the large brick building of Mr. Edmondson's, near the depot.

The Wayside Hospital has been established by those noble patriots, Gov. Vance and Dr Warren, Surgeon General for the State of N C., and is a permanent institution—"in for the war." Very respectfully,

J. LIDDELL NEAGLE,
Ass't Surgeon in charge.

Gen. Ramseur and his Brigade.—An officer of the 2d writes to a friend in Wilmington, who publishes in the Journal, an account of Ramseur's operations at Fredericksburg. We extract:—

"Yesterday the brigade covered itself with glory. We drove the enemy from their strong position, but with the loss of many gallant fellows. * * Our brigade was in the third line, and so was not called on until the others had advanced; the aim was to dislodge the enemy from a very strong breastwork made of felled trees. Pryor's brigade advanced, but was driven back; the old Stonewall brigade moved up with the like result. Now came our turn, and Ramseur's brigade was ordered forward. They advanced at double quick, regardless of the storm of grape and minnie balls which fell around them. Onward went the gallant fellows until they reached the breastworks, and the enemy were driven pell-mell out of them. Just then the enemy appeared on our flank; our ammunition was exhausted, and we were ordered to fall back; this was done in good order, but not far enough to allow the enemy to re occupy their position.—The ground was covered with the dead and wounded. Gen. Ramseur wept like a child on beholding the shattered remnants of the noble brigade, whose ranks were full 15 minutes before. Our regiment went in with nearly 400 men, and now 100 cannot be mustered, and every one of the absent is either dead or wounded. * * When our brigade came out of the fight, Stuart ordered three cheers for it.—

Gen'ls Rhodes and Ramseur each made speeches. Stuart told Ramseur he ought to be a Major General. "No Sir," said he, "I want to be Brigadier, and remain with my noble brigade."

Wounded North Carolinians in Washington City.—In the list of wounded Confederates in the Washington Chronicle of the 10th we find the following North Carolinians:

Corpl H J Glisson, C, 2d; Sergt George C Guthrie, E, 1st; S Gready, H, 2d; Robt Humphrey, K, 2d; R Haines, C, 2d; H Baynes, E, 7th; N Blackwalder, C, 33d; T J Bowden, C, 23d; N A Clayell, C, 4th; N A Eller, K, 4th; Wm Ellis, E, 33d; John Bare, A, 34th; D Vanderberg, H, 33d; L H Whitfield, H, 2d; F F Mooton, H, 4th; W F Wilson, G, 18th; Ashley Wiggs, H, 2d; Thos Whitaker, F, 1st; J C Keinbrouch, A, 13th; Corpl Geo W Linear, H, 3d; James Lucas, D, 2d; L Nixon, F, 4th; Corp R A Mills, B, 4th; H J Morrow, H, 16th; J W Munroe, B, 18th; T E Mickey, I, 33d; J H Morrison, A, 7th; E R Pridgen, H, 18th; H Robertson, E, 1st; D J Sterling, G, 3d; R Vick, F, 4th; J Powell, B, 33d; J Trueblood, K, 18th; D G Coleman, A, 20th.

MARRIED:

In Greensborough, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., by Rev. J. Henry Smith, Capt. A. G. BRENIZER, of the C. S. Ordinance Department, to Miss FANNIE, daughter of Hon. John A. Gilmer, of Greensborough.

DIED:

On the 13th February, in hospital at Danville, RICHARD WESLEY GATES, son of Charles and Nancy Gates, of this county, in the 21st year of his age.

New Advertisements.

District Agents

AND all others having empty Sacks ... and belonging to Forsyth County, will please return them to me without delay as they are badly needed.

I am aware that some of these sacks are scattered over the County—some cut up and others used by those who have no right to them.

E. A. VOGLER,
County Commissioner.

Salem, N. C., May 20th, 1863. 1w.

Executive Departm't N. Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA,)
RALEIGH, May 11, 1863.

General Order No. 6.

I. THE following extract from the act amendatory of the exemption act passed by the late Congress of the Confederate States is published for the information and guidance of those whom it may concern.

(EXTRACT.)

SEC. 4. "In addition to the State officers exempted by the Act of Oct. 11, 1862, there shall be exempted all State officers whom the Governor of any State may claim to have exempted for the due administration of the Government and laws thereof, but this exemption shall not continue in any State after the adjournment of the next regular session of its Legislature, unless such Legislature shall by law exempt them from military duty in the Provisional army of the Confederate States."

II. Militia Officers are hereby exempted from the operation of the Conscript Act, so long as they yield prompt obedience to the orders issued from this office. The services of refractory and negligent officers will not be considered as necessary "for the administration of the Government and laws of the State."

III. Commanding officers of the MILITIA will communicate this order to the officers under their command.

By order of Gov. VANCE.

DAN'L G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

Raleigh May 1863. 3-2w

Executive Departm't N. Carolina,
Adjutant General's Office, (Militia.)
RALEIGH, May 14th 1863.

General Order, No. 7.

MILITIA who have been compelled by the advance of the enemy, to leave their respective districts, are ordered to report for duty to the Commanding Officer of the Regimental District in which they may be residing temporarily.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

DAN'L G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

may 22-3-2t

Executive Departm't N. Carolina,
Adjutant General's Office, (MILITIA.)
RALEIGH, MAY 15th, 1863.

General Order, No 8.

EXEMPTIONS from militia duty on account of disability, will not be recognized, except upon the Surgeon's certificate endorsed by the Commanding officer of the Regiment, and approved at this office.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

DANL. G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

May 22-3-2t.

Executive Depart. N. Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (Militia,)
RALEIGH, May 8th, 1863.

General Order No. 4.

THE attention of Militia Officers is directed to the advertisement of Capt. Henry A. Dowd, A. Q. M., in regard to exchanging *Cotton Yarn for Wool*. The wool is needed for the purpose of furnishing our soldiers with clothing, and Militia Officers are requested to assist the State by urging patriotic citizens to make the exchange and discountenancing all sales or exchanges with speculators. Militia Officers are ordered to seize all wool purchased for transportation beyond the limits of the State, contrary to the proclamation of the Governor.

Every agent of the State, for the purchase or exchange of wool, will receive an appointment under the great seal of the State, and Militia Officers are ordered to arrest all persons claiming to be agents of the State for this purpose who cannot produce such appointment, and have them bound over to the next term of the Superior Court, to answer such charges as may be brought against them. By order of Governor Vance.

DANIEL G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

To the People of North Carolina.
Quarter Master's Department.
RALEIGH, May 7th, 1863.

OWING to the limited supply of Wool which the State has now at its command, and in view of the contingencies of obtaining any great amount from Texas, (heretofore the principal market for her supplies) I take this opportunity of announcing to the patriotic men and women of the State, that I am making arrangements to exchange COTTON YARN FOR WOOL, and earnestly request that those who have wool will not dispose of it to any person, except he be an agent of the State, and acting under my directions.

There will be established depositories for the Cotton Yarn at points accessible to each County, making it convenient for those who wish to make the exchange, to do so with little trouble.

The object in procuring the wool, is to clothe N. C. Troops; and it is the duty of every patriot to lend a helping hand in this cause; for while the State will strain every nerve to provide for your husbands, your brothers and your sons in the field, yet she relies upon the agency of those at home to assist her, and to do this, you must *keep your wool from the hands of Speculators, and exchange it with the State for Cotton Yarns.*

Very respectfully yours,

H. A. DOWD,
A. Q. M. N. C. Army.

May 15, 1863. 2-3t

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from Esekiel May, near Gibsonville, N. C., my negro boy, BEN, or BEN TOM, aged about 40 years. He is ordinarily black, low, and tolerably thick. He left Mr May, to whom I had hired him, on the 27th April taking with him two of Mr. May's horses—one a claybank, very large, and blind in the left eye; the other a small iron gray mare, her foretop having been recently trimmed.

May has offered a reward of $50 for the horses, but failed to advertise for my negro, although he carried from him his said horses, together with a collar and bridle for each one, and the cloth cover of his wagon. My negro was seen passing west towards the mountains. I will give the above reward of $50 for the apprehension of said slave, so that I get him again.

DAVID SCOTT.
Greensborough, N. C.

may 15.-2-3t

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of "MURRAY & HAYWOOD," has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment without delay, and those having claims, will present them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

J. T. MURRAY,
HENRY HAYWOOD.

Surry County, N. C., April 24, 1863.
may 8-1-3t pd.

Wanted

TO EMPLOY A GOOD FAST CARPENTER, to whom a turnkey job will be given to build by contract, a Tobacco Factory in the town of Thomasville. The factory to be of the following dimensions, viz: 80 feet long, 50 feet wide, and two stories high.

Address immediately,

"JNO. W. THOMPSON,"
Thomasville, N. C.

May 7-1m-pd

By the Governor of North Carolina,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, I have learned with great pain that there have been, latterly numerous desertions from the ranks of our gallant army, and that there are many persons in the country who incite and encourage these desertions and harbor and conceal these misguided men at home, instead of encouraging them to return to duty:

Now therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation commanding all such evil disposed persons to desist from such base, cowardly and treasonable conduct, and warning them that they will subject themselves to indictment and punishment in the civil courts of the Confederacy as well as to the everlasting contempt and detestation of all good and honorable men.

Certainly no crime could be greater, no cowardice more abject, no treason more base, than for a citizen of the State, enjoying its privileges and protection without sharing its dangers, to persuade those who have had the courage to go forth in defence of their country, vilely to desert the colors which they have sworn to uphold, when a miserable death or a vile, skulking and ignominious existence must be the inevitable consequence: no plea can excuse it. The father or the brother who does it should be shot instead of his deluded victim, for he deliberately destroys the soul and manhood of his own flesh and blood. And the same is done by him who harbors and conceals the deserter. For who can respect either the one or the other? What honest man will ever wish or permit his own brave sons or patriotic daughters, who bore their parts with credit in this great struggle for independence, to associate, even to the third and fourth generations, with the vile wretch who skulked in the woods, or the still viler coward who aided him, while his bleeding country was calling in vain for his help? Both are enemies, sneaking, mean enemies to their country, before whom our open foes will be infinitely preferred. Both are foes to their own kindred and noble countrymen who are electrifying the world by their gallant deeds, and pouring out their blood upon the field of battle to protect those very men who are sapping the vitals of our strength. And woe unto you, deserters, and your aiders and abettors, when peace being made and independence secured, those brave comrades whom ye have deserted in the hour of their trial shall return honored and triumphant to their homes! Ye that hide your guilty faces by day, and prowl like outlaws about by night, robbing the wife and mother of your noble defenders of their little means, while they are far away facing the enemy, do you think ye can escape a just and damning vengeance when the day of reckoning comes? And ye that shelter, conceal, and feed these miserable depredators and stimulate them to their infernal deeds, think you that ye will be spared? Nay! rest assured, observing and never failing eyes have marked you, every one. And when the overjoyed wife welcomes once more her brave and honorable husband to his home, and tells him how in the long years of his absence, in the lonely hours of the night, you who had been his comrades rudely entered her house, robbed her and her children of their bread and heaped insult and indignities upon her defenceless head, the wrath of that heroic husband will make you regret in the bitterness of your cowardly terror that you were ever born. Instead of a few scattered militia, the land will be full of veteran soldiers, before whose honest faces you will not have courage to raise your eyes from the earth. If permitted to live in the State at all you will be *infamous*. You will be hustled from the polls, kicked in the streets, an honest jury will not believe you on oath and honest men everywhere will shun you as a pestilence, for he who lacks courage and patriotism can have no other good quality or redeeming virtue. Though many of you rejected the pardon heretofore offered you, and I am not authorized to promise it, yet I am assured that no man will be shot who shall voluntarily return to duty. This is the only chance to redeem yourselves from the disgrace and ignominy which you are incurring.

Again our troops have met the enemy, and a great and glorious victory has been won. But several thousand of our soldiers fell in achieving it for us. Every man is needed to replace the gallant dead, and preserve an unbroken front to our still powerful enemy. Unless desertion is prevented our strength must depart from our armies, and desertion can never be stopped while either through a false and mistaken sympathy or down right disloyalty, they receive any countenance or protection at home. I therefore appeal to all good citizens and true patriots in the State to assist my officers in arresting deserters, and to frown down all those who aid and assist them. Place the brand upon them and make them feel the scorn and contempt of an outraged people. Unless the good and the patriotic all over the land arise as one man to arrest this dangerous evil, it will grow until our army is well nigh ruined. The danger of starvation having happily passed away—the approaching and apparently bounteous harvest giving evidence of ample supplies for the coming year—our great army in Virginia again jubilant over a mighty victory—I am well assured that our danger now lies in the disorganization produced by desertion. You can arrest it my countrymen, if you will but make a vigorous effort, if you will but bring to bear the weight of a great, a patriotic and united community in aid of your authorities.

[SEAL] In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our city of Raleigh, this 11th day of May, A. D. 1863.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Secretary.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the time limited by my proclamation, dated the 13th of April, forbidding the exportation of certain articles from the State, is about to expire.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State, issue this Proclamation, continuing said prohibition thirty days from the 13th inst., subject to the exceptions and restrictions contained in said Proclamation of the 13th of April, with the following alterations:

The prohibition is not to embrace the article of salt, and lard is to be added to the list of articles prohibited. Justices of the Peace are also enjoined to assist in carrying out this Proclamation.

[SEAL] In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander in Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 8th day of May, A. D. 1863, and in the 83d year of our Independence. By the Governor,

Z. B. VANCE.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr. Private Secretary.

may 15-2-2t.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., May 15th, 1863.

Mrs. Eliza J. Alberty,	Jesse Knouse,
Elder Wm. Burns, 2	Franklin D Moser,
Rev. B F Bearly,	Miss Harriet Payne,
Wm. Correll,	W. S. Pettigrew, 2
Miss Mantalia A. Cox,	John W. Rawley,
John Campbell,	Miss Lavenia Rothrock,
J A Coleman,	
Henry Edwards,	Mrs. Rebecca Riggins
Lieut. Fulp,	" Sarah or Charity
Geo. Grubbs,	L. Swim,
Miss Jane Hancock	Mrs. Malinda Sapp,
Leander Hill,	Wm. R. Taylor,
Mrs. E. Hord,	Miss Amy E. Terry,
Miss Mattie Hardman.	

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

C. A. KREHLEN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., May 15th, 1863.

Poetry.

Camp Song.

When the battle is o'er and the sounds of fight
Have closed with the closing day,
How happy around the watch-fire's light
To chat the long hours away
To chat the long hours away my boy,
And talk of the days to come
Or a better still, and a purer joy,
To think of our far off home.

How many a cheek will then grow pale
That never felt a tear,
And many a stalwart heart will quail
That never quailed in fear,
And the heart that like some mighty rock
Amid the foaming sea
Bore high against the battles' shock
Now heaves like infancy.

And those who know each other not,
Their hands together steal;
Each think of some long hallowed spot,
And all like brothers feel
Such holy thoughts to all are given,
The lowest has his part;
The love of home, like love of heaven,
Is woven in our hearts.

W. J. LEAIRD,
Co. K, 26th N. C. Reg.

HUMOROUS.

SWALLOWING AN INDIAN.

In the early settlement of Cherokee, Ga., prior to the removal of the aborigines, in many cases in the Superior Courts of the various counties, either one or more of the parties were Indians. The first Solicitor General of the Cherokee Circuit was, at the time we speak of, a young lawyer, who had but lately removed beyond the Chattahoochee from one of the older counties of the State. He has since received from his fellow citizens offices of honor, having represented them frequently in the Congress of the United States, and served on the Judicial Bench.

Among the Indians who gave trouble to the courts was a notorious old vagabond rejoicing in the name of Swallow; a drunken quarrelsome old scoundrel, everlastingly on the civil or criminal docket. On a certain occasion he was the defendant in a case tried before a jury. The evidence having been submitted and the jury charged, they retired: and soon after came in with a verdict, which was handed to the Solicitor. Now the reader will be good enough to bear in mind that the Solicitor was of an excitable temperament, and whenever unduly excited he invariably stammered and "stuck." On this occasion he began to read:

"We, the jury, find that the said defendant, Swallow, an Indian"—

Here, as our friend Billy Martin would say, the Solicitor's mouth "hung fire," and he tried again:

"We, the jury, find that the said defendant, Swallow, an Indian"—and here there was another refusal to "go off."

The eyes of the whole court, judge, jury, lawyers and spectators, were upon the Solicitor who was by this time "in a sweat." Just here Jim H——, who sat almost under him, looked up and enquired, in an audible voice:

"And did he do it?"

"Yes, he did!" was the Solicitor's indignant reply.

"Then," said Jim, "I think the punishment was unlawful—it was both cruel and unusual."

"Hermes" continues occasionally to tell good things. Here is his last:

In the Capitol Square, a few days ago, a drunken soldier accosted the President:

"Are you Mr. Davis?"

"I am," was the stern reply.

"Are you the President of the Confederate States?"

"I am."

"Well, I thought you looked like a postage stamp."

Save the Rose Leaves.—Rose leaves are extensively used in the manufacture of blue-pills, and are in great demand in preparing this valuable medicine. The gardens of our city and the county now abound in roses, and we are sure that the ladies will see to it that the leaves are made to subserve this purpose of utility. We know not that any of the druggists in this city are calling for them, but surgeon J. J. Chisolm, of the Medical Purveying Department in Columbia, invokes the aid of the ladies in collecting a supply, and we trust the ladies of Georgia will vie with their Palmetto sisters in responding to the call.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

A Remedy for Small Pox.—The German *Reformed Messenger* has received a letter from a friend in China, in which it is stated that a great discovery is reported to have been recently made by a Surgeon of the English army in China, in the way of an effectual cure for small pox. The mode of treatment is as follows: When the preceding fever is at its height, and just before the eruption appears, the chest is rubbed with croton oil and tartaric ointment. This causes the whole of the eruption to appear on that part of the body, to the relief of the rest. It also secures a full and complete eruption, and thus prevents the disease from attacking the internal organs. This is said to be now the established mode of treatment in the English army in China by general orders, and is regarded as a perfect success.

Miller's Notice.

In view of the exigency of the times, (distress among Soldier's families, and the general scarcity of grain in our range of custom) we feel in duty bound to aid and assist the poor and needy as far as we are able: We therefore give notice that our Mill is in good running order and that we will grind Wheat, Corn, Rye, Peas, &c. for half price,—being the twentieth part—from Monday morning next until further notice.

E. TUCKER & CO.

Expecting to be the principal miller, I flatter myself to be able to give all customers satisfaction. Myself or son may be found at the Mill, at all times, day or night.

March 27, 1863. E. TUCKER.

Just Received,

Opium, Morphine, Rhubarb, Camphor, Black Pepper, Black Tea, Soda, Alum, Indigo, Madder, CASTOR OIL, Gomman Bitters, Tooth Brushes, Matches, &c., at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it has become apparent to me and to all who are interested in the welfare of the State, and who have any feelings of humanity for suffering among their fellow-men, from the cries which reach us from the poor in all sections of the land, that starvation will be the fate of many of our heretofore favored people, unless the crime of speculating in the necessaries of life can be arrested; and whereas, it is my bounden duty to protect the citizens of the State, of which I have the honor to be the Chief Magistrate, against the evils consequent upon this crime, to the utmost of my ability;

Now therefore, I, ZEBULON B VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, &c. by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State, issue this Proclamation, forbidding all persons, for the space of thirty days from the date hereof, from exporting any of the following articles beyond the limits of the State, to wit: any Salt, Bacon, Pork, Beef, Corn, Meal, Flour, Wheat, Potatoes, Shoes, Leather, Hides, Cotton Cloth, and Yarn and Woolen Cloth.

From this prohibition the following persons are to be exempted: All Quartermasters and Commissary Agents of the Confederate Government, and of any State of the Confederacy, exhibiting proper evidence of their official character. Also all Agents of any County, District, Town, or Corporation of other States, who shall exhibit satisfactory proof of their Agency for the purchase of such articles for such County, District, Town or Corporation, for public uses, or for distribution at cost and transportation, and not for re-sale or profit. Also all persons whether residents or non-residents of the State who may purchase any of said articles for their private use, of which, before the articles are removed, their oath before a Justice of the Peace may be taken as evidence. The exception is to extend to Salt made by non-residents on the sea coast and in their own works, and to cargoes entering a port of this State from abroad.

Any of said articles that may be stopped *in transitu* from our borders are to be confiscated to the use of the State. The Colonels of the Militia throughout the State are enjoined to see that this Proclamation is enforced.

I earnestly appeal to all good citizens to sustain and aid me in carrying out the object this proclamation is designed as far as possible, to effect.

{SEAL} In witness whereof, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our city of Raleigh, this 13th day of April, A. D., 1863, and in the year of our Independence the 87th.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
R H. Battle, Jr., Private Secretary.
April 17, 1863. 50-2t

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Solomon Smith, Adm'r of Joseph L. Hine, dec'd vs Winfield Hine & others. } Petition to settle the estate of Joseph L. Hine, dec'd, filed at March Term, 1863.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Winfield Hine, Lewis Hine and Nort Hine, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in the town of Salem, N. C., for said non-resident defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of June next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, and abide by and perform such order and decree as may be made in the premises, or the same will be heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Winston, this 20th day of March, 1863. [46-6t-$5] C. L. BANNER, c. c. c.

State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1862.

Jacob Yokely, Adm'r of Andrew Kinnaman, dec'd vs Daniel Kinnaman & others. } Petition to sell land to pay debts.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Daniel and Henry Kinnaman, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in Salem, N. C., notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of June next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or a motion will be made for an order of sale and will be heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday of March, 1863.

C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.
March 20th, 1863. 46-6t-$5

Wanted to Purchase

A NEGRO GIRL, for a house servant. For one that is likely, and can come well recommended, a liberal price will be paid. One raised in this section of the State preferred. Would also buy a good boy for a farm hand, if I could get one to suit. E A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C. March 18, 1863. 46-tf

State of North Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

Office of the Court of Equity.

John W. Chambers and wife Martha J. Tyre Glenn and wife Margaret A. Benjamin F. Bynum and Hampton W. Bynum, against William P. Bynum and Abraham Martin and wife Harriet H. } In Equity. Petition for sale of Land

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Abraham Martin and his wife, Harriet H Martin, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered that publication be made in the People's Press for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Stokes at the Court-house in Danbury, on the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness, J. W. Davis, Clerk and Master of our said Court at Office, in Danbury, this 9th day of February, 1863.

J. W. DAVIS, C. M. E.
Feb. 13, 1863. 4t-tf. fee $5.

THOMAS T. BEST,

MERCHANT TAILOR

WINSTON, N. C.,

SUCCESSOR TO P. A. WILSON.

The subscriber is prepared to carry on the Tailoring business, in all its branches, at the old stand recently occupied by P. A. Wilson, where he is prepared to accommodate the old customers of the establishment, and the public in general, in a satisfactory manner. All he asks is a fair trial.

Having contracted with the State Government to furnish clothing for the Army, he will pay a fair price for any quantity of Home-made Jeans, to be made up into garments in Winston.

Jan 9, 1863. T. T. B. 46-1y.

HARLEM OIL.

Fresh and Genuine. For sale at the DRUG STORE

A List of Letters

remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C, April 1st, 1863.

J. J. Baloes,	Miss Susan Mickle, 2
Sergeant Nevett Cherry, care of Gen. A. Dancey,	" Sallie McCoin,
	John W. Newman,
Mrs Anna Essig,	Miss Mary Jane Nott,
Miss M. E. Franklin,	" Anna Nelson,
Lieut. Enoch Heryer,	Wiley Nifong,
Augustus Hege,	Wm. S. Pettigrew,
Leander Hill,	Miss Caroline Sparks,
Miss Delphina Idel,	Mrs. John W. Stewart
John K. Knot,	Miss Nancy Snow,
Miss Mary Leinbach,	W. H. Speas,
" Mary Jane Martin	Ephraim T. Umberger
	Martin Zimen.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., April 1st, 1863

Books! Books!!

Comstock's Chemistry,
" Botany.
Everybody's Lawyer,
Parley's History,
A large fine Family Bible.
The Constitution of North Carolina, with the Declaration of Rights, &c. &c.
For sale at this Office.

TERMS OF THE

DAILY PROGRESS.

In consequence of the great advance in labor paper and all the stock and material used in the printing business, on and after the first day of March our terms for subscription to the Daily Progress will be as follows:

Daily Paper	1 Month	$1 00
"	3 Months	3 00
"	6 Months	5 00
"	12 Months	8 00

Our circulation is large and rapidly increasing that we cannot furnish the paper, and live ourself, for less than the above rates. This is cheaper than the daily papers of other States, and as to the quantity of reading matter the Progress will compare favorably with any paper in the Confederacy, while our expenses are heavier far than any of the dailies in this State.

On and after the 1st of March the Progress will be sold on the streets at *Ten Cents* a copy.—This is what the Richmond papers are sold for which we furnish the same telegraphic news in the morning that they bring at night.

Our advertising rates will remain as at present, and as we circulate upwards of 10,000 papers weekly in the State, and more in the city than any other paper, the Progress will be found inferior to no other paper as an advertising medium.

J. L. PENNINGTON,
Editor and Proprietor.
Raleigh N. C., March, 1863.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

DAILY STATE JOURNAL!

On and after the first day of November next, the STATE JOURNAL will be published

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

The DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of TWO EDITIONS DAILY. The MORNING EDITION will contain the news by the evening mails, and ALL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East. The EVENING EDITION will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by Telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains West and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails.

Arrangements have been made to procure telegraphic news FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, expressly for the State Journal. GENERAL NEWS BY MAIL will be promptly published. The MARKETS will be fully reported. RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS will be secured in the army and elsewhere. The LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent Reporters. The State Journal will be essentially a NEWSPAPER.

TERMS:

For the DAILY.—12 months, $6; 6 months, $3,50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, $1.

For the TRI WEEKLY.—12 months $4; 6 months, $2,50; 3 months, $1,50

For the WEEKLY.—12 months, $2; 6 months $1,50

No subscriptions received except on the foregoing terms.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square, 1 day	$0.50		1 square, 5 days		$1.50
1 do 2 days	0.75		1 do 1 week		1.75
1 do 3 days	1.00		1 do 2 weeks		3.00
1 do 4 days	1.25		1 do 1 month		5.00

Ten lines make a square.

Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of Advertisers.

The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Address, JNO. SPELMAN,
Editor and Proprietor,
Oct. 15, 1862. pd. Raleigh, N. C.

ALMANACS FOR 1863

JUST PUBLISHED

AT THIS OFFICE, A THIRD EDITION OF

BLUM'S

FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC FOR 1863

containing the usual Astronomical Calculations Courts, Members of the Legislature, &c.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by L. V. BLUM.

Salem, Jan 1863.

Headquarters, Camp of Instruction,
Raleigh, March 28, 1863.
Special Orders, No. 204.

Notice is hereby given that according to instructions received from the Bureau of Conscription, Justices of the Peace between the conscript ages are liable to conscription. They will be enrolled immediately, and this notice is published that they may make their arrangements accordingly.

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts in N. C
J. C. Pearce, Adjutant. April 3-3t

Executor's Notice.

The undersigned, having at March Term 1863, of Forsyth County Court, qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of A. J Stafford deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the estate of said dec'd, to present them duly authenticated, within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

THOS. J. WILSON, Executor.
March 27th, 1863 46-6t

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS

FOR 1863.

We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized as much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

Terms.—Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $1—. Ten copies for $—. Fifteen copies for $—. Twenty copies for $—.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., May, 186

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatedly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

Of this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administr'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License,	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SALEM MUSEUM.

The Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30 1861.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

SOUTHERN FIELD & FIRESIDE!

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ADVANCED TO $4 00 PER YEAR.

Owing to a further advance in the price of paper and the limit put upon our supply, the Proprietor respectfully announces that from and after the 1st of March, the price of the Field and Fireside will be as follows:

For one year. $4
For six months, 2

No deductions made to clubs, and no subscriptions received for less than six months.

By Southern writers contribute to it

POEMS, TALES, NOVELETTES, ORIGINAL LITERATURE.

THE NEW PRIZE STORY BY

Miss S. A. MINER,

of Covington, Ga. commenced February 7.

Among the distinguished pens which grace the Fireside, are Hon. Wm. Gilmore Simms, of S. C., Judge Meek, of Alabama, &c.

Address JAMES GARDNER, Proprietor,
Augusta, Ga.

Quicksilver, Castor Oil.

Large Rope, Ivory Combs, Drugs and Medicines, Dyestuffs, &c., &c. may be had at HEGE'S.

Salem, N. C., March 6, 1862. 44-4w-pd

Stoves! Stoves!!

For Sale, some three or four "Franklin Stoves." Inquire at this office.

Quinine & Morphine for sale at the DRUG STORE.

Salem, March 27, 1863.

Census of North Carolina, 1860.

COUNTY.	WHITE.	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,986	421	3445	11852
Alexander	5,392	19	611	6022
Anson	6,562	151	6951	13664
Alleghany	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashe	7,423	142	391	7956
Beaufort	8,172	729	5878	14779
Bertie	5,846	270	8185	14311
Bladen	6,383	135	5317	11995
Brunswick	4,945	[illegible]	3631	[illegible]
Buncombe	10,993	100	1193	12654
Burke	6,642	219	2371	9237
Cabarrus	7,402	104	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,227	114	1088	7409
Camden	2,940	276	2127	5343
Carteret	6,064	152	1969	8185
Caswell	6,581	379	9355	16215
Catawba	9,038	98	1664	10800
Chatham	12,555	394	6246	17105
Cherokee	8,609	38	519	9166
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	6842
Cleaveland	10,103	109	2131	12343
Columbus	5,079	356	2462	8597
Craven	8,795	1298	6189	16268
Cumberland	9,561	978	5830	16369
Currituck	4,671	221	2524	7416
Davidson	13,373	147	3076	16601
Davie	6,101	101	2392	8494
Duplin	8,286	374	716	15786
Edgecombe	[illegible]	368	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6,490	561	7070	14118
Gaston	7,009	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,190	352	3902	8444
Granville	11,169	1121	11086	23396
Greene	2,896	162	3947	7925
Guilford	15,738	693	3625	20056
Halifax	6,642	[illegible]	10349	19451
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5,488		313	5801
Henderson	8,981	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3,948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,682	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	4177	15347
Jackson	5,241	6	281	5528
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15657
Jones	2,310	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,903	177	5131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5,698	2	213	5908
Martin	5,439	451	4363	10195
McDowell	5,542	212	1385	7120
Mecklenburg	10,443	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,725	184	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	688	4681	11638
New Hanover	10,617	766	10332	21715
Northampton	5,912	656	6818	13376
Onslow	5,198	130	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	627	5108	16949
Pasquotank	4,173	1184	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,2-7	392	3560	7238
Person	5,798	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7,480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	3-0	2645	16793
Richmond	5,211	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8,594	1450	5446	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10,522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,060	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	489	7028	16623
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,347	86	2469	10402
Surry	8,949	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,203	143	1597	4943
Union	8,903	33	5246	11202
Wake	16,470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4,923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3,596	295	2465	6357
Watauga	4,771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8,721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13,280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5,914	280	3196	9750
Yadkin	9,110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8,229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, . . . 10 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 000 miles, 00 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter.
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.

Papers published six times a week, 00 cents. Daily 40 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding [illegible] ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly — cents per quarter, or — cent for each number.

2 cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 3 ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, cent an ounce.

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 2 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distance, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privileges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

Payment of State Bounty due Deceased Soldiers.

Executive Department, N. Carolina,
Adjutant General's Office
Raleigh, October 17th, 1862.

General Orders, No. 9.

The following regulations are published for the information of those persons wishing to draw bounty of deceased soldiers in accordance with an ordinance of the Convention ratified on the 22nd day of February, 1862:

REGULATIONS.

1. The payment of bounty to the representatives of deceased soldiers is based upon the certificate of the Commanding officer of the company, who will state the time of enlistment of the soldier, the date of his decease in service, the amount of bounty already paid by the State, and the company and regiment to which he belonged.

2. The claimant will make affidavit before a Magistrate that he or she is next of kin to the deceased, according to the provisions of the foregoing ordinance of the Convention, and that there is no other person entitled to make claim. The affidavit of the claimant must be sustained by that of one disinterested witness, that the facts stated are correct within his own knowledge, and that he has no interest in the claim. The Magistrate administering the oath will certify the credibility of the witness, and the Clerk of the County Court will certify, under seal, that he is an authorized and acting Magistrate.

3. If the claimant or claimants be minors, payment will be made to the guardian upon the proper certificate under seal of the Court of his appointment and the sufficiency of his bond—the claim to be proven by him as in other cases.

4. A bounty of fifty dollars, deducting any bounty that may have been previously paid, is due to all persons who may have volunteered for three years or the war, and to all persons mustered into service under the provisions of the conscription act.

By order of Governor VANCE:
J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.
Nov. 7, 1862. 28-3t

All papers in the State please copy three times, send copies of paper and bill to A. G. office

PERMANENT GOVERNMENT
OF THE

Confederate States of America

PRESIDENT:

JEFFERSON DAVIS,

OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE PRESIDENT:

ALEX. H. STEPHENS,

OF GEORGIA.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.
Wm. L. Yancey, Clement C. Clay.
ARKANSAS.
Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.
FLORIDA.
A. E. Maxwell, J. S. Baker.
GEORGIA.
Benjamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs.
LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow, T. J. Semmes
MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown, James Phelan,
MISSOURI.
John B. Clark, R. M. Peyton.
NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis, Wm. T. Dortch.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.
TENNESSEE.
Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry,
TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.
KENTUCKY.
H. C. Burnett, William E. Simms.
VIRGINIA.
Not yet elected. Total number 26.

House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.

Thomas J Foster,	W Chilton,
William R Smith,	David Clopton,
John P Ralls,	James L Pugh,
J L M Curry,	E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.	

ARKANSAS.

Felix S Batson	Augustus H Garland
Grandison D Royster,	Thomas B Hanly.

FLORIDA.

James B Hawkins	—— Hilton.

GEORGIA.

Julian Hartridge,	William W Clark,
C J Munnerlyn	Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt,	L J Gartrell,
A H Kenan,	Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis	A R Wright.

KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.

LOUISIANA.

Charles J Villiere,	Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad,	John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner,	John Perkins, Jr.

MISSISSIPPI.

John J McRae,	H C Chambers,
S W Clapp,	O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis,	E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.	

MISSOURI.

John Hyer,	W W Cook,
Casper W Bell,	Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest,	Thomas A Harris,
A H Conrow,	

NORTH CAROLINA.

W N H Smith,	Thomas S Ashe,
Robert R Bridgers,	James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan,	William Lander,
T D McDowell,	B S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington,	A T Davidson

SOUTH CAROLINA.

W W Boyce,	John McQueen.
W Porcher Miles,	James Farrow,
M L Bonham,	L M Ayer

TENNESSEE.

J T Heiskell,	G W Jones,
W G Swann	Thomas Menees,
W H Tebbs,	J D C Atkins,
E L Gardenshire,	—— Bullock,
H S Foote,	David M Currin,
M P Gentry.	

TEXAS.

John A Wilcox,	Wm. B Wright,
Peter W Gray,	Malcom Graham,
Claiborne C Herbert	B F Sexton.

VIRGINIA.

R H Garnett,	William Smith,
John R Chambliss,	Alex R Boteler,
John Tyler,	John B Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor,	Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock,	Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr.	Albert G Jenkins,
James P Holcombe,	Robert Johnson,
Daniel C Dejarnette,	Chas W Russell,

Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Secession.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	62 to 7
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	208 to 89
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 17
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Seceded in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4, in the House, 46 to 21, to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following votes:

States.	Date of Ratifica'n.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 12 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

For the cure of piles and kindred affections. This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by R. C. Porter & Co., Clemmonsville, and Wm. H. Bodwell, Kernersville, North Carolina.

NOTICE.

Friends and customers, we have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your notes with security. All we wish, is our honest dues. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Beeswax, &c.

E. L. HEGE.
Salem April 30th, 1863.